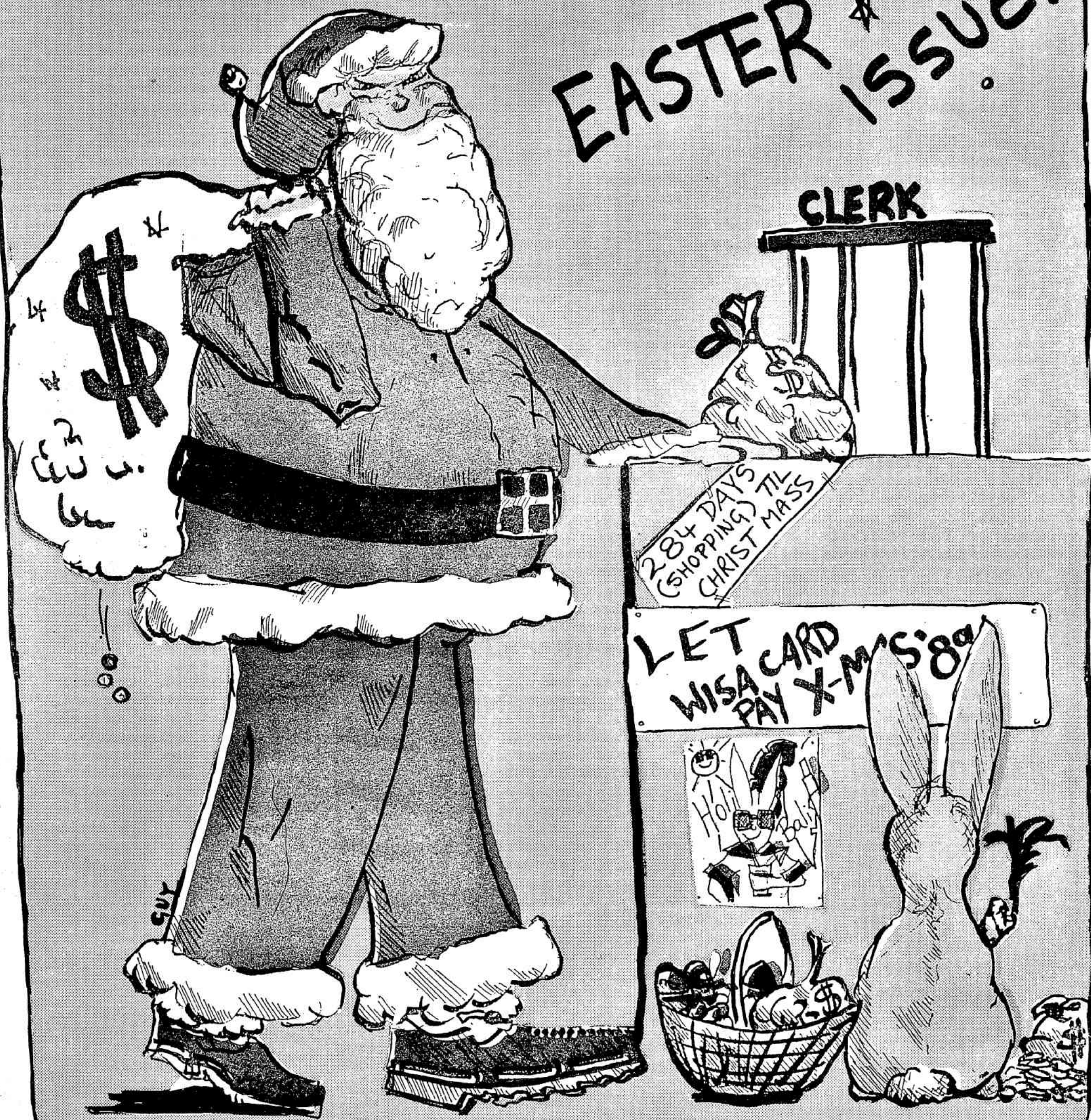


WORONI

EASTER ISSUE!



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Guy for the cover
Sandra McDougall for her time laying out
Susan McDonald for her time & advice
Immense thanks and hugs for Kristian, who came out at an ungodly time to jump start my car



As the third edition of *Woroni* for 1989 rolls off the press we are reminded that 6 weeks!!! of the academic year have been under way. So as you're all burdened by now with thousands of essays, reading lists, and lecture hours, we hope you will find some relief and enlightenment in our engrossing (?) pages. On the eve of sending this edition to the press the *Woroni* office looks like a battlefield, with paraphernalia strewn everywhere, overworked editors running around scratching their heads and questioning the inevitable political and egotistical dilemmas which arise wherever one tries to be controversial. On the subject of controversy, any letters or articles which come in must be signed or they will not be printed. Student politics can be interesting, and are truly a microcosm of the way the world works on a larger scale. So when you next hear on the news of a newly-signed peace treaty or plane hijacking, spare a thought for us up here in the *Woroni* office and write an article! or better still come up and voice your opinion

Published by Susan McDonald
Director of student Publications
On behalf of the ANU Student's Ass'n

Editors: Rachel Choy, Alina McMaster
Dugald Richards, Kirsty Smith, Susan Theron.

SHORT STORY COMPETITION

This competition is sponsored by the Cambridge University Press and the prize is the new **CHAMBERS ENGLISH DICTIONARY** worth \$39.95 at your bookshop. Like so.....

Entries must be received by **April 25th 1989.**

Any work received will remain the property of *Woroni* and can be published at the whim of an editor. The only criterion for the entries is that they be creative but remember that nothing racist, sexist or defamatory will be published.

Good Luck !!!!!!!!!



Standard \$39.95

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COMPETITION RESULTS

The winner of the colouring in competition from last issue is **STEPHEN FROG** otherwise known as **STEPHEN DUKE** from the School of Art. Tickets can be collected from the *Woroni* office anytime.

Special thanks to **JASON NESS, LIL and CRIT** and **LEIMA VILKS** for bothering to enter.

LETTERS.....

REPLY TO GRAHAME LYNCH

re GRAHAME LYNCH'S article in the latest Students Alliance publication.

Grahame, in regard to *Woroni*, your article 'Your Money or Your Life', is based upon a single worthless and outdated statistic.

You point out that in a previous year, *Woroni* raised only 7% of total income from advertising.

This is a most irrelevant statistic, of as much worth as saying: "in 1953, 117 people were squashed by African elephants".

Woroni is run by a different body of editors from year to year - thus to draw on statistics from previous years is absurd. Statistics *might* be useful were they to demonstrate a long term pattern (which most likely would be that it is difficult to raise money via advertising, and that to do so requires commitment and organisation).

As it happens, the statistic that was cited does not reflect the success of this year's editorial staff in raising external revenue. A profit was made on the first issue (approx 120%) - this income alone was greater than 7% of *Woroni's* yearly budget. The second issue of *Woroni* was similarly successful.

Grahame, in future, constructive criticism please!

The Editors

Dear Ednas,

Democracy may falter; public appreciation of a solid leadership may wane but one can always look toward a robust free market economy for solace. The Libs, undaunted by electoral disdain have unleashed their oh-so-objective editorial promise in the form of Sullivan's Retch, or some such.

Devoid of moral bias they would have us believe that a university Women's Room portends far worse than sisterhood. Even at Sydney University, to any dollar fearing Liberal surely the last bastion of undergraduate hope, the feminist malady festers. The hellbag Blue Stocking Collective embellished their Women's Room with bloodied tampons and ball-grating graffiti. One time an elected Blue Stocking Representative at Sydney Uni SRC I am flattered that my notoriety has meandered this far. The allegations, however, are little more than boyish fantasy.

After years of a predominantly right wing SRC (with six woman presidents in a sixty-one year history) the women of Sydney Uni have only just been granted a few square metres of ill-funded space. The previous Women's Room, treated respectfully by female students and staff, was lost to a glittering chaos of Liberal number crunching. My history newly intact, I will dwell no longer on the careerist manoeuvres of tatty student politicians. The story is common, it has no place in the Purple Age of New Womanhood. It can be discerned in any one of a thousand minutes and the Goddess will deal with the infidels in her infinite time.



The vitriol continues. Chuck Bland, or whoever it was, abandons facts to invective. He insists that the ANU Women's Room, costly and burdensome, will serve but an elite few. In short he confuses Women on Campus with all women students. Not only is he mistaken in doing so, I fear that he is rather letting the side down. The opponents of female autonomy at Sydney Uni make for far better misogynists. Their parlance is more refined, they would never commit the same political misdemeanour. Muddling feminists with womankind? Tsk. Everybody knows that we are aspirant men.

To the women of ANU, Yay Team! Goddess knows, Rooms Of One's Own are scarce as the teeth of sensitive new men. Have a Girlish International Women's Day and, as we used to say in Newtown, see you at the demo.

in Spinsterhood
Helen Pidd (Arts)

Reply to David Wawn

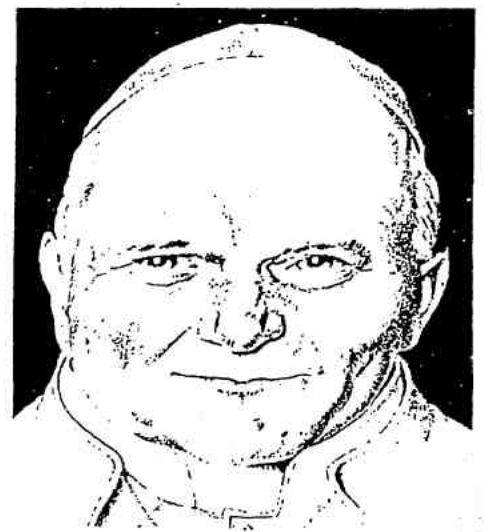
(Sullivans Reach, 1st Edn).

As a new student on campus, it is not convenient for me to either confirm or deny the events constituting the 'saga' of the Women's Room, but this does not constrain me from commenting. I maintain that:

1. Every minority (including majority minorities) has an inalienable right to pursue any legitimate means available to alleviate their subjugation.
2. The money cost of the Women's Room seems insignificant in comparison with the total of disadvantage, pain and suffering threatening all women on campus.
- 3) The existence on campus of a Women's Room has an important symbolic function, as well as providing a venue for women to organise against patriarchy. Wawn's assertion that the many secluded places on campus are safe for women is patently absurd and insulting.
- 4) While gender equality is of contemporary interest, formal equality of opportunity (such as it exists) has had only minimal impact on the real gender inequality in society.

Nick Weetman
PARSA member (no connection with WOC)

write a letter...



or you'll go blind!

Note to Bleak Male

We didn't print your letter as it was unsigned and sexist, but if you would like to come up to the office and identify yourself we will consider it..

Eds.

ATTENTION ALL STUDENTS
READ THIS
IT MAY CONCERN YOU
COURSE VARIATIONS AFTER
31 MARCH 1989

1. Under the recently introduced Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS), it will not be possible for students (except for the various categories of overseas students) to increase their first semester course load after the census date of 31 March. If you seek approval to undertake additional load after that date, you can only do so on a non-degree basis and a tuition fee will be payable. Remember that a variation after 31 March which reduces your load will not reduce your HECS liability for the semester, nor any tuition fees to which you may be liable. A course variation which does not increase your course load - for example, deleting one first year unit and adding another first year unit - will continue to be possible after 31 March and will not attract additional fees.
2. Non-degree units attract a tuition fee which is calculated on the same basis as HECS, but does not allow a 15% discount or a deferred payment option. You would be required to pay the full amount after approval of the course variation before the variation can be registered.
3. Where a semester unit, or the first half of an annual unit, is added as a non-degree unit after the census date, you will, at the end of the semester, be given full status in your degree course for the work undertaken.
4. If you are only enrolled on a non-degree basis, any addition to your load would render you liable to payment to tuition fees.
5. If you are considering varying your course, you are therefore strongly advised to complete any variations either at Student Administration or at the relevant Faculty office well before 31 March.
6. For academic purposes, the last date for withdrawal without failure from undergraduate units remains as set out on page 29 of the 1989 Faculty Handbook.
7. The same processes will apply for the second semester, noting that the census date will be 31 August.

R. V. Dubbs
Registrar

28. February 1989
36.9.21

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Thinking about the National Day of Action?

Nation-wide march for free education (no tax, no fees) and more public funding to education. Wed 22 March.

Thinking about varying your course?

If you wish to add or drop any subjects to your course, you should do so by March 31st. This is because any subject you drop after this date you will still be liable to pay HECS (the student tax) on.

If you wish to take up any subject on top of your original load after this date, then you will have to pay up front fees for it at a level equivalent to HECS. (notice the way the introduction of the tax has allowed the door to be opened for more direct fees to be imposed)

You can still swap from one course to another after March 31st, but not from a first year unit to a later year unit. Read the registrar's note to students for details. If it seems extraordinarily complicated- you 'are not alone. Come and see me for more information if you need to.

About Amalgamation?

Good on you all those who came out to rally on March the 2nd. The papers reported at least 200-250 people went. This was no doubt a significant factor in bringing about Mr. Dawkin's commitment to consulting with the chief Minister for the ACT before amalgamation goes ahead. This could simply mean delay or it could be that Dawkins wants to back down on the whole plan and needs a legitimate way out of it.

At a meeting of the ANU Council on 10 March, the council made a resolution which reflected its concerns about amalgamation but did not outrightly oppose it. The threat of funding withdrawal still looms strongly in many people's minds. Council also ratified the memorandum of understanding, which sets forth some basic principles for the implementation of the amalgamation.

One of the more significant amendments which student reps at this meeting were able to have incorporated into the agreement were those which provided for increased student representation on the working groups which will be set up to implement the amalgamation. At one stage several of the groups were to exclude

students entirely; but after lobbying from the SA, council agreed that a post-grad and an undergraduate should be represented on nearly all the groups, and that students from each institution be represented on the student services working group.

Want to form a Club or society?

A reminder that any group wishing to form a club or society need only collect the names signatures and numbers of 15 students, lodge it with the SA and fulfil a couple of other simple requirements such as opening a group bank account.

The student Clubs & Societies Committee which will gladly consider your clubs' requests for

funding (for a range of activities) is meeting weekly at the SA. Further info at the SA.

Mary Todd
President
Students' Association.

free
education
now!



The National Day of Action

(on campuses around Australia)

Wednesday 22nd March

Fight for critical knowledge and an equitable higher education system.

Oppose:

HECS (the Graduate Tax)
The proposed Amalgamation of CCAE, ANU & CITA
Privatisation in Education
Fees for Overseas Students
Possible Postgraduate Fees

9.00am - 12.30pm handing out information and schedules to students - including events planned for the morning.

12.30pm - 1.45pm a forum in Union Court about the recent changes in higher education.

1.45pm - 5.00pm a walk to Parliament House, followed by a rally, to present the petition calling for the withdrawal of the Graduate tax.

The best effigy of Dawkins will win a bottle of very good champagne.

Get Involved!

Aboriginal protesters from around Australia converged on Canberra to protest at the poor handling of the Aboriginal Affairs portfolio by Gerry Hand, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.

The major issues being put to Parliament, are:

1. TREATY

Aborigines demand that Bob Hawke honour his promise to provide adequate resources so that Aboriginal communities can discuss and determine the Treaty. Also, make it known that any Treaty between Aborigines and Australians must be under the international status of the UN.

2. ABORIGINAL & TORRES STRAITS ISLANDER COMMISSION (ATSIC) LEGISLATION

That Aborigines, nationally, do not support the legislation as it stands, and are not convinced that it is the best structure to meet the needs of Aborigines, nor ensures Aboriginal community control. Aborigines demand that the legislation Bill be handed over to Aboriginal communities with adequate resources to enable Aboriginal community representatives to make up a Working Party to determine the final Bill of legislation.



28. Feb. 1989

3. DEATHS IN CUSTODY

Aborigines are dissatisfied with the Royal Commission and demand that the Royal Commission powers be handed over to the Aboriginal Legal Services, nationally. The Aboriginal Legal Services "Royal Commission" to be responsible to the families of Aborigines who have died in custody, and their representatives.

During the procedures of dealing with the Treaty, and ATSIC, it is expected that the National Aboriginal body will be determined. The procedures of how the national body be determined by Aboriginal communities will be detailed, and the

Aboriginal body will be accountable only to Aboriginal communities.

The protest, was represented by Aborigines from all states. However, many Aborigines did not attend due to lack of resources to make it possible, other political action commitments and a vague innuendo of threat from Gerry Hand. Gerry Hand had his staff contact Aboriginal organisations around the country, using gutter tactics to dissuade Aborigines from attending the Canberra protest. There is always an innuendo of threat implying that Commonwealth grants to participating Aboriginal

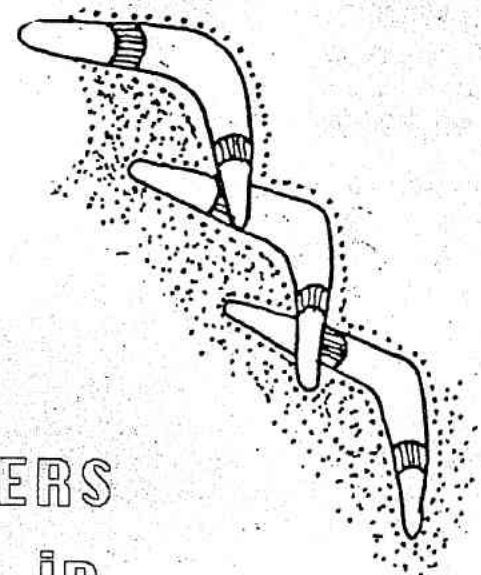
organisations could be either decreased or totally cut off.

The Aboriginal protestors have indicated that the last opportunity to resolve conflicts between Australians and Aborigines was ditched by the Hawke Government when the bicentennial was carried with full intent, knowing the feelings of the invaded people, Aborigines.

John Howard is even more right in that he has foreshadowed that his Government would revoke Aboriginal Land Rights legislation when they are elected to office.

The future for real justice must be resolved in the United Nations, and the International Court of Justice. Aboriginal people urge the Australian Government to make it easier for all concerned by assisting the process of having international status accorded the Aboriginal Nation by supporting our application to the UN.

Jim Everett
State Secretary
Tasmanian Aboriginal
Centre Protest Organiser



CANBERRA SPECTACULAR

MORNINGTON ISLAND DANCERS & THE WAILING COCKATOOS in

'DIDJERIDOOS AND COCKATOOS'

The celebrated Mornington Island Aboriginal Dancers and local band, The Wailing Cockatoos will feature at a unique cultural event, 'Didjeridoos and Cockatoos', to be held at Brindabella Community Arts Farm between 2pm and 7pm on **Saturday 8th April**.

The Mornington island Dancers aim to promote understanding and respect for the Aboriginal people and their cultural heritage in Australia, thereby establishing stronger relationships for mutual cultural identity and enrichment.

Event activities include displays of the work of many fine Canberra artists. Some of these works will be made available for sale on the day.

Other arrangements include competitions, pony rides, face-painting and food and drink, including grog, for sale. The admission price is very reasonable - only \$4 for adults, \$3 concession and members, and children under 12 are free.

Brindabella Community Arts Farm is a lovely setting for the event, with plenty of space and great views of the Brindabellas. The ideal location for what can only prove to be a wonderful day.



Bridabella Community Arts Assn Incor.



The Definitive Word on the
GRADUATE TAX

The Hawke Government has announced the introduction of a Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) - more commonly known as a tuition or graduate tax - which requires most students, from 1989 on, to pay 20% of the cost of their study toward a degree, diploma, or postgraduate award.

The Government says that the new contribution scheme is both a fair and effective method of funding universities and colleges because tax payers, many of whom will never get to a university or college, are subsidizing students, who are overwhelmingly from upper and middle income backgrounds, to gain access to highly paid, high status employment.

If students attain substantial personal benefits from study, it is argued, they should personally bear some of the cost of their education. This would then allow more money to enter the system and more places to be created.

So, is the tuition tax really all that bad? Let's look at the arguments...

A report from the ANU Research School of Social Sciences demolishes Government arguments that tax payers subsidize students by showing that the Government makes a \$13,000 profit from each graduate even without the tuition tax.

Over an average working life of 45 years, a male graduate could expect to pay around \$141,000 more in tax than a male non-graduate, while a woman graduate will pay around \$74,000 more than her counterpart (this is because women still earn less than men and most leave the workforce for a time to raise children).

you average this difference and subtract the cost of providing that degree and the taxes that weren't paid while the graduate was studying, then the Government still makes a clear profit of \$13,000 more on every degree holder over every non-degree holder.

Thus, each graduate already pays substantially increased taxes in return for his or her degree. How can an extra tuition tax be justified?

The Government has dramatically cut spending on higher education. Since 1975 outlays on higher education have fallen from 1.36% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to less than 1.0% of GDP in 1988.

The Government is arguing that we need more graduates to increase our international competitiveness but is spending less on higher education than is now being spent in much of Europe, the U.S., Canada and Japan, among others.

Colleges and universities have thus had to accept thousands more students without the money to cater for this expansion. This has been translated into increased class sizes, teaching staff being difficult to contact outside of lectures, fewer support staff, like student councils, and a reduction in the quality of support services such as: campus libraries, research equipment, and photocopying services.

Surprisingly, at the same time as the Government has been "crying poor" when the public has asked for further funds for universities and colleges, it has been able to find more money for private schools - a decision which appears to be at odds with the Government's determination to halt public subsidies to the wealthier members of the community.



Students are being told that the tax is a "small" contribution toward the cost of their study when, in fact, that tax is more than the cost of fees when they were abolished (in 1973, fees represented around 15% of course costs), and more than the fees paid by students in most comparable countries.

Supporters of the tax may say that students can afford to pay some of the cost of their study because they will receive high financial rewards in employment, but graduate salaries are falling relative to all salaries.

Over the past decade, the median starting salary for all graduates has dropped from being equal to average weekly earnings in 1977, to 89.7% of average weekly earnings in 1987.

Students already lose substantial income as a result of study. The Wran Committee which came up with the tuition tax idea, said that, on average, students lost around \$60,000 as a result of their absence from the workforce.

Another Government report showed that students are forced to spend around \$1,800 more than they earn each year just to keep up with the costs of living.

Repaying the debt through tax will be no simple task. For many, it will take most of their working lives to be free from the debt. It is planned that the accumulated debt will rise each year with the level of inflation. As wages generally are not growing as fast as inflation, the debt will be difficult to pay off quickly.

The discount on "up-front" payment of the contribution scheme will only operate in the interest of wealthier students.

Tuition tax repayments will also cut in at a time when many can least afford it. Saving for the deposit on a house, a car, or getting together enough money to establish a family will be made all the more difficult by the tax scheme.

The Government expects more working-class people and women to enter universities and colleges in future but studies have shown that these groups are fearful of being burdened by large debts.

Two recent surveys of final year school students indicate that significant numbers of students from low income backgrounds will not go on to higher education because of the level of debt resulting from the tuition tax.

While fees and education taxes will exclude many people from study, free education, along with income support schemes like TEAS and AUSTUDY, has been shown to encourage increased enrolments from groups previously under-represented in the higher education student population, particularly women and people from low income families.

Women, who have a smaller financial return from study than men and spend large amounts of time out of the workforce in order to raise children, have an uncertain employment future and will find the tuition tax a major disincentive to enter or complete study.

The Government says that a tertiary tax should be introduced so that the better off pay their way rather than getting a "free ride" at the expense of many less well off tax payers.

Yet, at the same time, the Government is asking high income earners to contribute less to the tax-pool by cutting marginal tax rates from 60 cents to 49 cents in the dollar and is considering a further reduction to 39 cents.

The business sector, a heavy user of higher education graduates, has also received substantial tax cuts, from 49 to 39 cents in the dollar, even though many large companies (like Bond Corp., the Bell Group, Elders IXL and Adelaide Steamship to name a few) are only paying around 10 cents in the dollar in tax.

Speaking against the tertiary tax, the Premier of Victoria, John Cain, said that if the Federal Government only reduced business taxation from 49% to 40%, instead of 39%, there would be enough money to fund substantial growth in higher education enrolments without introducing a special tax on students.

Why are college and university students being singled out for payment of a tuition tax

(Continued on Page 9)

WALK FOR THE FORESTS

EASTER 24th - 28th MARCH



- DAY WALKS or 4-DAY TREKS through Coolangubra Wilderness
- Camping - BYO food & equipment
- Bush Dance at Reedy Creek
- All proceeds to SE Forests Campaign

FOR DETAILS AND SPONSORSHIP FORMS
PHONE CONSERVATION COUNCIL 477808

TREES NOT PULP

There is an unspoken trend in capitalism to regard the planet Earth as an infinite resource, as a bottomless mine of material wealth, as an input that will never be exhausted. In response, a tradition has arisen that counterposes the ethics of environmental harmony and an adoration verging on deification of the mother earth. For more information on the latter viewpoint, check out *Deep Ecology* by Bill Devall & George Sessions (1983). If however, you aren't quite GREEN enough for such philosophy, perhaps you would care to consider the following proposition:

*It doesn't matter what
your politics are,
It doesn't matter in other
words
what your political game
really is
For if we keep on logging the
forests, mining uranium,
polluting
the waterways and air.....
There will be no
planet left
For you to play your political
game upon.*

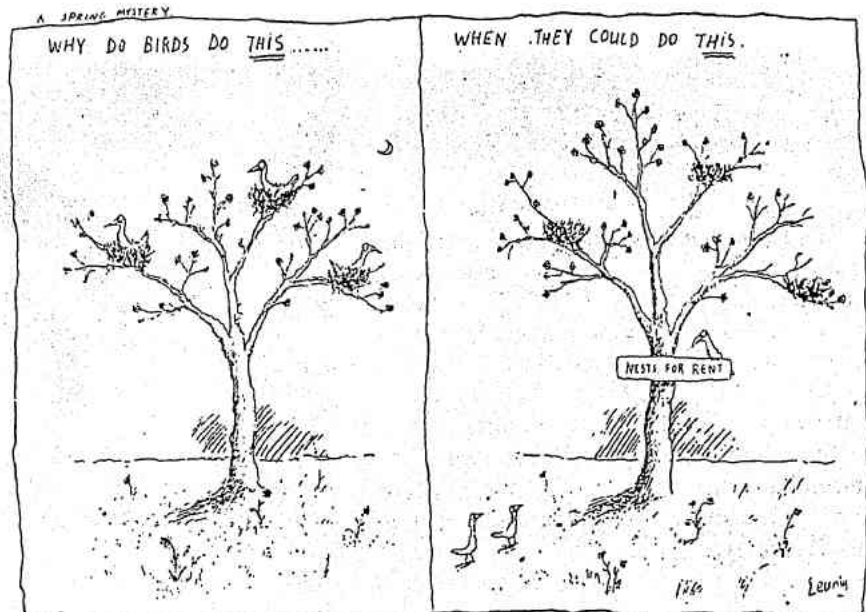
The Wesley Vale pulp mill has recently been defended by its investors (North Broken Hill Ltd, Peko Ltd, and Noranda Forest Inc) as "safe" and environmentally sound, as dioxins (one of the constituents of organo chlorides) do not effect

humans. Meanwhile, the opinion of 160 Tasmanian doctors of medicine, in their petition against the pulp mill, has affirmed the carcinogenic nature of dioxins. Perhaps just as importantly, the investors advertisement makes no mention of the rest of the living beings in this planet. Marine life and dioxins don't mix and Wesley Vale is an ecocidal proposal.

As mentioned in the previous edition of *Woroni*, an even larger pulp mill is being planned for the Clarence River near Grafton in Northern NSW. In a complete rebuff to local public opinion, the whole deal is being organised behind closed doors by the developers and the Greiner government. Many local activists have therefore decided to protest now rather than await the seemingly interminable Environmental Impact Study.

The bio-mass being lost in the proposed logging in Tasmania and on the North Coast would be of far greater value to us all if it was LEFT IN THE GROUND to process carbon dioxide and help avert the Greenhouse effect. Besides, it has unique functions for whole ecosystems and its beauty is not to be found anywhere else except the Australian bush.

The Daishowa company is making an unfortunate mistake in blemishing the reputation of the Japanese people, as shown by its highly destructive clearfelling at Eden and its



plans for a pulp mill on the Clarence. The last thing anyone needs in the delicate political process of saving our environmental heritage is for racism or nationalism to present a diversion from the

central issues. To help communicate the total environmental view to the Japanese investors, write to the following English language daily newspapers:

AS Alpha Secretarial Service

STUDENTS

★ ASSIGNMENTS ★ ESSAYS
★ THESES ★ REPORTS

Discounts Apply

ALPHA SECRETARIAL provides

Word processing	Resumes
Mailing Lists	Spiral binding
Tape transcribing	Photocopying

Facsimile for your convenience
phone KERRY N HYDE

SUITE 6	49 1419 (BH)
134 Bunda St, Civic	31 3647 (AH)

How to SUCCEED at UNIVERSITY ?

"How to SUCCEED at College or University"

by Mark & Cheryl Thackray

Co-op Bookshop \$9.95

by BUTTERFLY BOOKS

So you want to know "How to succeed at College or University". Well, it's all got to do with motivation, organising your time, and familiarising yourself with university ways.

The book leads you through the day-to-day problems of students: money, relationships, living on campus. It also goes into practical academic matters such as how to read more effectively, how to get the most out of lectures and tutorials, exam preparation and techniques, and note taking. The book explains how to 'get around' a library and gives a comprehensive guide to referencing. However the most useful part of the book is about organising your time. The method suggested is to start planning with long term goals then break it down until you have a detailed weekly program. More than just telling you how to do this, the book succeeds in motivating you to start right now - to set your sights high and keep your energy levels up.

Let's comment: This book read this book and was completely motivated, more organised than ever before in her life. What a book! I bought it for my friend, they also need it. I'll buy it every week. (I'll buy it up.)

"How
to
Succeed
at College or
University"

LEAVE YOUR CAR at HOME

Everyone knows that the Earth is warming up.

Everyone knows that the rapidity and magnitude of the change results from the accelerated production of gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, and the release into the atmosphere of artificially produced chloro-fluorocarbons (CFC's).

Everyone knows that this means that we can expect a 29-140cm rise in average sea level placing at risk the cities of New Orleans, Shanghai and Cairo, and tens of millions of the poorest of the Third World. We can expect a 200m rise in the average snowline, destroying our already marginal skiing industry, and a 20% decline in Australia's winter rainfall.

Everyone knows that there's nothing we can do about it. Except that on this point, everyone's wrong.

Every year we produce 5.4 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide through burning oil, gas and coal to power industry, generate heat and run cars and other forms of transport. The more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the more heat is retained and the hotter this place is going to get. Conversely, the less fuel we burn the slower the build up of carbon dioxide and the more time we have to adapt to the changes it will bring.

If we do nothing, we have only 40 years to get used to a world that was last this hot some 125,000 years ago. If we can make a really determined effort to slow down the Greenhouse Effect, we might have as much as 100 years. These extra 60 years could be really useful.

Burning less fossil fuel is going to require redesigning our society and our cities so that



people need to make fewer long journeys, and so that fuel-efficient public transport is a viable alternative to the private car for the trips they do need to make. This means governments are going to have to make some hard decisions. However, governments being generally lacking in intestinal fortitude, are afraid to do anything unless it can be shown to either be profitable in the short term or win votes.

This is where you come in. From the 3rd to 7th April, we are asking all Canberrans to leave their cars at home wherever possible. There are three easy steps to this.

1) Do you need to go anyway? Could you combine two trips into one, or do the business by phone?

2) If you need to travel (to university or college, to work or to see friends), can you walk or ride? If not, can you take a bus?

3) If you can't avoid using a car (e.g. if you live in Hall and work in Tharwal), can you share vehicles with a friend?

We hope that during the week there will be discount bus tickets, bicycle maintenance workshops and films on greenhouse and transport. There will certainly be a public meeting on

WEDNESDAY 6TH APRIL

8 pm

at

The Fireplace Room

Gorman House

Ainslie Ave. Braddon

with

Dr Hugh Sandler, Environmental Consultant and

Dr Roger Gifford, CSIRO

to discuss how we can all bring pressure on governments territorial and national - to

make the changes that are critical if we are to ameliorate the Greenhouse Effect.

Once the week is over, you might decide that you would like to make a more long-term personal commitment. Like switching to a more fuel-efficient car, or shifting to a location which is closer to where you study or work.

Even if saving the world seems a bit of an unreachable goal, there are other valuable spinoffs of lower levels of car usage, like not needing another 12 lanes of freeway along the base of Mt Ainslie and Black Mountain where (or if) the new 'satellite city' of Gungahlin is built. And like not breathing in air which contains lead levels above the maximum permissible level for 10 months out of every 12, as is the case in Civic and Woden at the moment.

Don't just think about it

LEAVE YOUR CAR AT HOME

WEEK

Canberra

April 3rd - 7th 1989.

Sponsored by the Australian Conservation Foundation, ACTION, Pedal Power and Action for Public Transport.

WHY A WOMEN'S ROOM

Women on campus are discriminated against in many ways. We are expected to prove our worthiness to participate in this tertiary education system which is designed to suit the production of male academics, managers, technocrats, etc. In all kinds of day to day ways women are met with obstacles to full participation in this institution - through sexual harassment, lack of adequate childcare, inadequate Austudy, discriminatory marking practices, lack of women's studies courses. This situation is reinforced everywhere on campus in subtle things such as sexist language and the lack of focus on women in curriculum.

When you're in a tutorial and you disagree with something or think there's something wrong with an argument but are not quite sure, it often takes a lot of effort to come out and say what you think, doesn't it make you want to crawl under a rock when one of those long-winded lads takes ten minutes in reply, "hmmm.... well, I think blah blah" and goes off on some totally different topic. This is just one of the many ways that women are denied space - space to express opinions, feelings, to be listened to and to gain feedback.

Some women have learned how to make themselves heard and to take their own space but this takes a lot of energy and involves beating men at their own game. Sometimes you just want to retreat and not have to deal with it.

Women are under constant threat on campus and elsewhere. Threat of sexual harassment and rape. Men are in much less danger when walking alone at night or working alone in the library.

For all of these reasons, women need to have places to go where they don't have to be conscious that men are present and pose a threat. Somewhere where appearance is irrelevant, space is there for women to use, and people who listen are more likely to be found.

Women involved in student politics of some kind or another are disadvantaged through lack of knowledge about meeting procedure, the hogging of this information by male bureaucrats, lack of self-confidence in speaking, sexual harassment in meetings (including sexist jokes, physical intimidation, verbal abuse, comments about appearance, etc.), the fact that when a woman begins to speak the noise level rises and she is often ignored, so so on and on. These things happen all the time.

A women's room is also a place where meetings can be held by women to give each other support in creating space for women to speak and be heard in a mixed meeting.

A women's room is also a place which women can use to organise campaigns around women's issues on campus. Many mixed groups on campus ignore the specific problems women face or give them

only token consideration when women endeavour to bring them up. We need to be able to concentrate on women's issues in a women only space/group if anything is going to be done about redressing women's disadvantaged position on campus and elsewhere.

A women's room is an important step in the process towards women taking control of their lives, claiming their own space and organising towards a more equitable society.

Women who advocate women's rooms are always attacked by right wing forces. They want to abolish the room and argue that if there is a women's room there should be a men's room as well. This is interesting because it is obvious that they don't feel they need a men's room but just want to have whatever we've got. Men have already many places where they can go by themselves, labelled "men's rooms", (such as bars and many pubs, etc.). Even when there are women in many places they are hardly a hindrance to men's self-confidence or a physical threat.

Why do they want to stop us getting together? Are they scared that we might plot against them? Or are they just jealous of our closeness and feel left out? Why is one room on the entire campus for women such a threatening issue.

Whatever it is, (and it seems to include all these things) the attacks

are increasing because women's groups are becoming more effective political forces, this obviously threatens many men and conservative organisations.

We need to be able to say that because women are disadvantaged in this society to the advantage of men, we must have access to space to redressing this physical, verbal, emotional lack of space. We want women's rooms and autonomous women's groups and activities, that is women determining women's priorities. These options must be open to all women - this is not to say that all women must be involved in this way but that we must provide the choice. For too long women have been subordinated to the needs/desires of men, for once we want to make our own decisions and to do that we must have access to alternatives.

The existence of a women's room gives women time to think about what we want and yet doesn't impinge on anyone else's space. Women who do not wish to use the room need not. It is merely there as needed.

From
NOWSA NEWSLETTER, Feb. 89
Phillip Institute of Technology
Student Union
Women's Dept.

GRAD TAX - cont'd

when other groups who receive Government subsidies to study - like students at the Institute of Sport or those studying to join the Federal Police - have not been asked to pay the tax?

Some would argue that sportspeople and the police make an important contribution to the well-being of Australian society. But is their contribution more important than doctors, teachers, engineers, scientists and others trained in colleges and universities?

In effect, the tax scheme will levy selected citizens to offset the cost of services that are essential to the productivity, order and future development of the nation. The tax will impose an unfair burden on a generation of Australians at a time when the need for a more educated and trained Australian workforce is widely recognized.

Graduates whose skills find a ready international market will have an added incentive to work overseas to avoid the tax. These graduates include those trained in areas needed to boost international productivity particularly in technological, service and trade related industries.

The Tax Department, which will have to administer one part of the scheme, has not been fully consulted about the implementation of the tax and the Tax Commissioner has expressed disquiet about the operation of the scheme.

Universities and Colleges will also have to administer aspects of the scheme but have been given little time and few resources to establish an infrastructure for collection of the fee and student tax details.

Opinion polls show widespread public opposition to the introduction of the tax.

A Channel 9 telephone poll, two detailed surveys carried out by McNair and Associates, and a Saulwick poll conducted by the Sydney Morning Herald all showed significant community opposition to the tax.

The majority of delegates at the ALP National Conference refused to endorse the tertiary tax proposal as it was spelled out by the Wran Committee.

Three ALP State leaders - in NSW, Victoria and Queensland - have openly opposed the scheme.

In any civilized society, education is a basic right of citizenship which should be both free and accessible. Furthermore, there is a wide range of social benefits - ranging from greater literacy and understanding of the political process to gaining skills which assist economic growth - resulting from an educated populace.

So, is the tuition tax bad for students? The Government currently says "no" but a close examination of the issues suggests otherwise.

It's clearly unfair that students should be asked to pay a special tax when they already pay for their education through income tax and many make a significant financial sacrifice to undertake study.

Additionally, the tax is likely to discourage working-class people and women from entering higher education; undermine the drive for a more educated, skilled and productive workforce; be difficult and costly to administer and be opposed by wide sections of the Australian community.

The tax is obviously not in the student interest - or the national interest. The Government must recognize this and reject the tertiary tax.

Contributed by the ACT Education Coalition and Left Catalyst for students who did not receive the article at the HECS Stall during enrolment. Written by Graham Giles University of NSW.

E ducation & O verseas S T U D E N T S

The majority of overseas students come from developing countries which have yet to develop an adequate and accessible education system. As such, education in developed countries such as Australia serves as an important vehicle to bridge this inadequacy until there are enough skilled overseas student graduates to help their home countries develop and provide such essential services as education. Education in Australia must thus be seen only as a short-term solution until developing countries have a degree of self-sufficiency. With this in mind, as overseas students, we need to critically evaluate our objectives for a higher education, the quality of education and its relevance to where we come from.

Education serves many purposes depending on how it is approached. In Australia, the orientation of most courses is a western one which emphasises individual advancement and materialistic values. Third World culture and development is judged according to western standards. In this case, education serves the purpose of promoting western values and ideals. It is in many ways an extension of Imperialism where the Third World remains dependent on western ideas and concepts of development. Education in Australia and the west may be relevant to individuals in these

developed countries but not on a wider social level as can be seen by the massive social and environmental problems (such as unemployment and pollution). In developing countries, individual advancement without broader social, economic and political development is not very useful. Western concepts of development such as the construction of freeways, multi-million dollar high rises and even high technology industry will be largely unjustifiable in a Third World context given that only a very small minority of the population in developing countries will benefit from such development. As for the overwhelming majority of the population, they are still deprived of basic needs such as housing, health and education.

A common result of this western-style development in the Third World is the existence of five-star hotels and skyscrapers side by side with slums. It is up to overseas students from these developing countries to approach this western education system critically and to use any acquired skills in a socially responsible way. Otherwise the Third World will remain the Third World and be continually dependent on the west and its education system. Courses like medicine, dentistry, science, engineering, architecture and economics can be approached in two ways. One is to use it to raise the

Overseas Students:
You can get copies of your overseas student magazine DEFAULT from the Students' Association offices now!

National Overseas Student Collectives Australia

individual's own living standards and the other is to use it in a broader social context to raise the whole society's living standards including the individual's. Needless to say, for the individual to enjoy a better quality of life, the general society should be able to provide such essential services as education, health and housing. With the introduction of private courses and full-fees, only overseas students who can afford to will come

to Australia. The rest will have to forego a higher education altogether. Having to pay \$10 000 to \$15 000 per annum for a degree makes it even more difficult not to enrol in courses where they can earn a high income to repay the cost of their education. The privatisation of education in Australia makes it even harder for the Third World to develop as courses and careers geared towards real development will be foregone for more profitable courses and jobs.

The cost of overseas students to developing countries extends beyond the loss of foreign exchange and worsening debt as money is leaked out of these countries to places like Australia. Western values and their so-called "higher standards of living" (a purely subjective definition) will undoubtedly continue to attract skilled overseas student graduates. The result of this "brain drain" means that the Third World loses much of its skilled workers necessary for development.

The privatisation of education and the development of the Third World are very important issues to any overseas student concerned with our future. The Network of Overseas Students Collectives in Australia is an overseas student organisation concerned with these issues and have been actively involved in addressing problems concerning overseas students.

FULL FEES: the looting of the Third World

"Put simply, our aid is orientated to the needs of fellow human beings. The training and education elements of aid programs are the most direct means by which we can attain this orientation....." Gough Whitlam - 1974

Few people would doubt the rationale behind educating people from the Third World. It is simply the single most effective way of enabling those people to achieve independence. It is the only way to redress the appalling conditions which European powers have inflicted upon non-Europeans from the beginning of the Modern period.

However the Hawke Labor Government has decided to deter Overseas students from entering higher education in this country. In effect they have chosen to continue the policy of colonialism of which our forebears were such masters. They have decided to scrap any serious subsidisation of places for Overseas Students. Instead they have chosen to muster a healthy profit from the Third World, both in terms of research carried out by Overseas students in Australian post graduate schools and from income spent by Overseas Students while in Australia. Specifically the Government has pursued the policy of increasing the Overseas Student Visa Charge until it approached the cost of full fees. By doing so they could scrap the Charge with little protest because the difference between it and full fees would become gradually meaningless. The time for scrapping the Charge has

now come in the opinion of the Government. In 1990 there will be up front full-fees of around \$15,000 for Overseas Students, with only a limited scholarship scheme to off-set the effect of full-fees. Just imagine trying to get together \$15,000 yourself at the start of each year.

Clearly only a few very wealthy Overseas Students will now be able to study in Australia. The Government has abandoned education as a form of aid to the Third World. It has chosen a policy which will perpetuate the inequalities within developing countries, and it views Overseas Students purely as a source of income. Under the Whitlam Government funding for Overseas Students was greatly increased. Even until 1979 there were

twelve thousand fully funded places for Overseas Students. In 1980 the Fraser Government reintroduced the OSC (Overseas Student Charge). The amount of \$1,500 was considered by that Government to be the amount Overseas Students should pay to Australia for its policy of "giving aid to overseas countries". Since then the OSC has been increased in successive Budgets to the present \$7431 (for dentistry, medicine and vet science) and \$6471 (for all other courses), an increase of almost 450%. There is no justification for this. It calls into question Australia's entire foreign aid program. Even if you take a purely economically rationalist position, the evolution of the Overseas Student Charge does not make sense. It is not in Australia's long-term "interests" to

alienate and impoverish the Asian/Pacific region.

A NOSCA (Network of Overseas Student Collectives in Australia) submission to Federal Government stresses that fees not only effect countries where overseas students come from "but have disastrous effects on students and their families back home". It says that: "for some it has been a nightmare when they have to mortgage houses, take out loans and make every sacrifice to keep one child in Australia. This terrible cost on families is having a direct impact on students here, reflected by the vast number of students who have to work long hours and study full time simultaneously. Many are living in sub-standard conditions. The guilt felt by students as they drain more and more of their families diminishing resources is pushing students to work even more hours at a job and ultimately they pay a high price by failing their courses or dropping out."

The imposition of full-fees will greatly exacerbate this kind of suffering. Our Government is pursuing a policy which is somewhat obscene.

One major purpose of the National Day of Action on Wednesday 22nd March is to overcome the Government's determination to introduce full-fees for Overseas Students. Please feel very welcome to get involved - participate on the day, organise your own event for the day, or come up to the Students' Association for details.

Adrian Evans, Left Catalyst



patterns of body strength and activity among men and women. So the shape of social relations creates physical effects on our bodies.

"Men, in sex, have learnt to focus obsessively on the penis, penetration and ejaculation."

The way our bodies feel sexual or erotic also draws on available social meanings. Most heterosexual men in Australia have learnt not to experience feelings in their nipples for example. Men, in sex, have learnt to focus obsessively on the penis, penetration and ejaculation. This dominant pattern of heterosexual sexuality is socially-supported.

Bodily functions associated with the male body acquire social meanings which are always dependent on their cultural context. In a patriarchal society, these meanings will always be both different from and more highly valued than those meanings attributed to the female body. The social meanings of **erection** are power, agency, achievement, the 'proper' state for the penis. **Ejaculation** can mean potency, fertility, fatherhood, the goal of all sex. **Penetration** in this patriarchal culture means purposeful activity, territorial occupation and the imposition of will. It is supposed to be the only 'real' sex.

Resistance. These social meanings given to bodily acts aren't all powerful. It's very possible for men to struggle against these dominant patterns and meanings, and to establish alternatives. For instance some men have begun to see penetration as only one possibility in sex, and to explore the erotic possibilities of other areas of their bodies. Men can change the meanings that sexual acts have to us and the ways that we have sex, although this means resisting the dominant and coercive organisation of sexuality.

In this sense, the site of bodily experience is a site of political struggle, in that there are contests over which meanings are given to it.

Michael Flood.

Further reading: - Bob Connell's Gender and Power, especially the chapter on 'the body and social practice'. And the whole book is excellent.

- Gail Reekie's 'Feminism and Men's Bodies: More Thoughts on Male Sexuality', Australian Feminist Studies 6 Autumn 1988, pp.31-39
- Bob Connell's 'Men's Bodies' chapter in Which Way Is Up?
- your own diaries!

P.S. I would love to hear your comments and responses to this article - either in person or in letters to the Editors. Thanks.

Wet Patch is a column for and about **men**. This article is about our **bodies**.

Men have male bodies. Men have a physically experienced sense of maleness. This includes a consciousness of size and shape; habits of posture and movement; particular physical skills; an image of the body; a sense of the ways it operates, at work, at sport, in sexual relations; a sense of how others respond to it. All men, including me and you (if you're a man) have this.

"Masculinity is actively embedded in the body."

None of this is the result of XY chromosomes, or of possession of that wondrous object, the penis. This physical sense of maleness grows through men's personal history in society. Masculinity (the social meaning of being a man) is actively embedded in the body.

We (human beings, including men) live in our bodies. Day to day, we practise our lives being in physical bodies of flesh and blood.

But the ways we actually experience our bodies is not unproblematic or inevitable. Men learn a particular relationship to our bodies.

Sport is an example of this. It is the central experience of the school years for many boys. Whether it's football, soccer or whatever, we learn a specific combination of force and skill (through constant informal practice, and formal coaching). We learn to use our bodies in particular ways - to block and tackle, to run fast, ignore pain, hit hard etc. Sport gives clear definitions of how a male body should look and work, feeding into adolescent men's definitions of ourselves as men. The concern with force and skill becomes a social statement embedded in the body.

In Australia, gender relations are characterised by a structure of power, involving men's oppression of women, and the domination of some forms of masculinity over others. The social definition of men as holders

of power is translated not only into mental body-images and fantasies, but into muscle tensions, posture, the feel and texture of the body. To be an adult male is to occupy space, to have a physical presence in the world.

Men taking up space. We men take up space with our bodies; leaning over women, being loud and aggressive; sitting with arms and legs spread out. Walking through Civic at night, I square my shoulders and measure myself against other men. As men, we stride around; clench our fists; hold our faces emotionless or angry; physically push women around.

Our (human) bodies grow and work, flourish and decay, in social situations that produce bodily effects. For instance the institutionalised racism in Australia produces massively higher levels of eye disease and malnutrition among Aborigines than among whites. The encouragement of physical education and sport among boys and not girls creates different

WOMEN'S PAGE

THE STORY OF A STUDENT WHO DISCOVERS THAT AFTER DOING ALL HER TUTE PREPARATION, ESSAY PREP, COMES TO TERMS WITH THE NEW TIMETABLE, SEES HER COUNSELLOR, THAT IT'S THE LAST WEEK OF TERM.....

The dark
The dark
And terror in the night
shadows at my throat
and moths caught in the
wild span of my hair
flutter, struggling.

Mine is the dark now
Mine is the dark.

There is no place like
this fear
that pins me in my bed
staring out the window
at the shape of my attacker
the puppet, the shadow-man
the figment, the could-be

there, there at the window

Mine is the dark now
mine is the dark.

Media Girl
she's got everything
it takes
to be a real woman
Or so they tell me
she's so pretty
she's so slim
she smiles so much
Is it really a smile?
or
do the staples
in
her stomach tickle?
-Anon



lines of anger on my forehead
tight chest and
strangled throat
tense bellied fury
Thwack, thwack my
blows against the wall, the floor
the beat of my heels
as I drum them on the pavement
jarring my feet

l. Webster.

ESSAY WRITING
(or the student pen dilemma)

Being a student
is
about
buying pens
and losing them
before you even write a line,
studying
is
about
having a brain
and losing it.
Has anyone seen mine?

by Cat Woman
Thursday 19.5.88

clenching my fists
screaming from the bottom of my
very lungs

GET FUCKED.

all are concealed in the
eye of my mind

while I smile
and keep it well hidden

in femininity
and silence.

l. Webster.



NOBODY TOLD
ME THERE
WAS AN
EXAM TODAY!!

"HONESTLY THIS YEAR I HAVE.....
A WHOLE NEW ATTITUDE TO
STUDY

1988 by
CATWOMAN

REVIEWS

EVA DEMARCZYK

On Wednesday the 8th of March, a dark haired woman from Poland - the 'black angel of Polish music' played at the Canberra Theatre. Her unique music began in a different manner-

It was dark. Then from the darkness a woman began singing, and with her two men. A spotlight shone on her, and she lifted her voice, and sang.

Dressed in a long dark robe, adorned by a gold cross Ewa Demarczyk (Dem-arch-ick) appears on stage with 8 musicians, and her performance remains in your mind as much for it's drama as for her singing. The musicians remain almost entirely in darkness, with Ms. Demarczyk, standing still, hand by her sides at the front, a single unmoving light cast upon her. She fixes a gaze on the audience, and intently stares, demands that she be listened to, be heard.

And she sings, throaty and passionate - songs about life and death, about love and war. So richly emotional, her songs transcend language - although there is much that must be lost -

perhaps most the intimacy of the poetry she sings - for it is poetry, the poetry of Russian and Polish poets that she, with two long-time friends, has put to music.

Her performance is intense: she sings 17 songs; and has no breaks - although at the end of most songs she turns her back to the audience, walks softly into the darkness, then slowly moves back into the light. Three or four times, she simply stalked from the stage altogether, only to return immediately seemingly more fervent.

At the end of her concert much of the audience rose to their feet, applauding. With a strange fixity of expression, and passion Ms. Demarczyk simply, fiercely stared back at the audience. An almost aloof gesture it somehow fitted with her style.

A fascinating performance, full of dark places and depths - richly dramatic - but in some ways less musically entrancing and captivating: perhaps the drama of Ewa Demarczyk simply overshadowed it.



BOOK REVIEW

AIDS AND DEVELOPMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR AUSTRALIAN NON-GOVERNMENT AID AGENCIES

By Elizabeth Reid.
Reviewer: J. Atkins.

Elizabeth Reid's book, *AIDS and Development*, should be compulsory reading for anyone looking for an introduction to AIDS literature and also for those people who are at all interested in overseas development in its own right. In her book Ms. Reid

considers two issues which, over the past decade, have been the topics for much debate and consideration and, unfortunately, hysteria and misunderstanding. Over the last ten years the world has been shocked by the existence of AIDS and has also, (through the well-intentioned actions of some people in the music industry), had its attention drawn to the plight of developing countries generally and of the possibilities of aid projects specifically. This book is a timely reminder that the world cannot look to piecemeal solutions for its problems, but rather must consider the wider social and political implications of each individual action that is

taken in isolation. It also reminds people in general and politicians in particular that we must take responsibility for the problems that confront us now, without regard to the short term local, electoral, consequences.

Speaking of AIDS she makes a comment which is equally applicable to development:

"The problems seem to be intractable: a complex of financial, technological, human and moral factors many of which have not traditionally had a place in political discourse or action."

While this statement is typical of the sober and reasoned approach that Ms. Reid has taken throughout her book the book itself is much more positive and instructive. She begins by giving the reader a clear account of the demographic and geographic extent of the HIV virus and of the problems that arise from our very real lack of knowledge of the nature of the virus itself and its actual prevalence in the population. She

continues by discussing the differences of HIV infection in Africa and Western countries, noting that in Africa it is usually associated with "dramatic and severe wasting" while in the West it is usually associated with "opportunistic diseases". The remainder of the book's first half is dedicated to a more detailed discussion of AIDS in Africa detailing, for example, the way it is spread, (often via military personnel and seasonal migration and because of already over stretched and inadequate health services). This section of the book also deals with the economic consequences of AIDS, (the Ugandan Government spends less than \$2 per person per year on health care, while the cost for a year's treatment with the most effective new anti-viral drug, AZT, is approximately \$10,000). Ms. Reid also draws our attention to the special importance of women in combatting the spread of AIDS and its affect on them.

The second half of the book considers the role, importance and responsibilities of aid and health agencies (such as the WHO and UNICEF), to the problems of AIDS and development as well as to their field workers. This section of the book reinforces the importance of women in the fight against AIDS and stresses the necessity to keep in mind the four basic rules of development planning, namely: 1. All programs must be locally developed (to avoid cultural generalizations). 2. Mass education programs need to be developed and implemented at local levels. 3. Education programs

need to be initially directed to community leaders (traditional chiefs, leaders of church & women's organizations). 4. Any equipment used must be accompanied by information on its proper use rather than just distributed. *AIDS and Development* also gives details of plans and methods of ways to avoid infection and discusses many issues that field workers are faced with such as medical emergencies workers' compensation, and the right of HIV infected people to continue working. The book is also helpful in that it dispels some of the myths associated with AIDS and also is a useful source of information for those people interested in travelling through high risk areas, (for more information contact the AIDS unit of the Dept. of Community Services and Health. In closing it only remains to say that Ms. Reid's book is far more useful and a lot better reading than this very hastily put together review.

AIDS and Development costs \$5.00 and is available by writing to ACFOA: GPO Box 1562, Canberra ACT 2601.

BLOODFATHER-David Ireland

David Ireland has won the Miles Franklin Award three times and the Gold Medal of the Australian Literature Society for previous novels. In his latest novel *Bloodfather* Ireland gives us Davis Blood, a man driven by questions. He searches for the answers to the great mysteries of the world. As a child Blood is precocious and has an insatiable thirst for knowledge. His character is explored and presented to us through the rest of his eccentric and extended family. The book is wonderfully written, full of song and verse and a pleasure to read. However, it is quite involved and not meant for frivolous reading. (Davis Blood is just too complex for that) This is a really good book to escape into on a cold rainy day - enter the world of Davis Blood !!!

Published by Penguin *Bloodfather* is on sale now for \$14.99. Pricey but well worth it if only to spoil yourself.





TAU Community Theatre Phone 48 0911
MORT ST BRADDON

Turn O libertad, written by Don McInnis, was the winner of the ACT Playwrights Festival, and is the first of these plays to be staged by TAU in 1989. Overall it was a dramatic and interesting play, presenting a twofold storyline with both political and religious aspects. Don McInnis has worked for some time in the Phillipines and Central America, and it was his exposure to this environment together with the continuing and seemingly endless turbulence in these areas that prompted him to write the play.

*Then turn, and be not alarm'd
O'Libertad-
turn your undying face,
To where the future, greater than
all the past,
Is swiftly, surely preparing for
you.*

Walt Whitman

McInnis took Whitman's hopeful view of the revolution and threw it into a modern light, asking if this was what really happens

beneath all the romance and glory. McInnis intends to investigate how "the will of the people tends to get lost in the struggle, displaced by the will of the few. This is the tragedy of the revolution." We see this happening in the play as the revolution gets dominated by idealistic zealots whose egos tend to overrun the needs of the people, resulting in deceptions and traitors. On a personal level, the play investigates how involvement with a cause or revolution (or anything with that intensity) can change people and their relationships.

The play starts with a village boy receiving a visit from the Virgin Mary, who tells him to put an end to the troubles of poverty amongst the people by giving them condoms. After initial disbelief by the priest this news is made public to the extremely Catholic population, who jump at the opportunity, and a few social changes ensue. This brings the question of the part that religious beliefs can play in the

perpetuation of poverty into view. It is the quest for more condoms that in part leads to the villagers involvement with the revolution, the supply of this commodity being a bargaining point for the supply of village soldiers. I feel that this dichotomy between religion and politics could have been given more emphasis to unite these themes of the play. The serious side of the drama develops in the second act, and sees those fighting in the revolution changing loyalties, personalities, and priorities.

Most effective in giving the play a Central American flavour was the singing and guitar-playing by Humberto Ardiles, a local musician whose superb voice was a strong linking theme throughout the play, emphasising the hope, joy, and sadness associated with the struggle.

Stage setting was simple and effective, showing the experienced approach of Dominic Mico who

also directed the play. A strong use was made of lighting to highlight the drama and starkness, and candles as a point of contrast emphasised the humility of the religious theme. The play was also well-cast with good acting coming from all involved. A small mention must be made of the foreign accents which some characters adopted at the expense of the coherence of some of the dialogue. All in all it was a very good production and hopefully the five runners-up of the Award plays will be equally as entertaining.

They will be:

16-18 March: PRIVACY AND THE FLAGMEN by J. Petherbridge

SPRINGBOARD by A. Morton

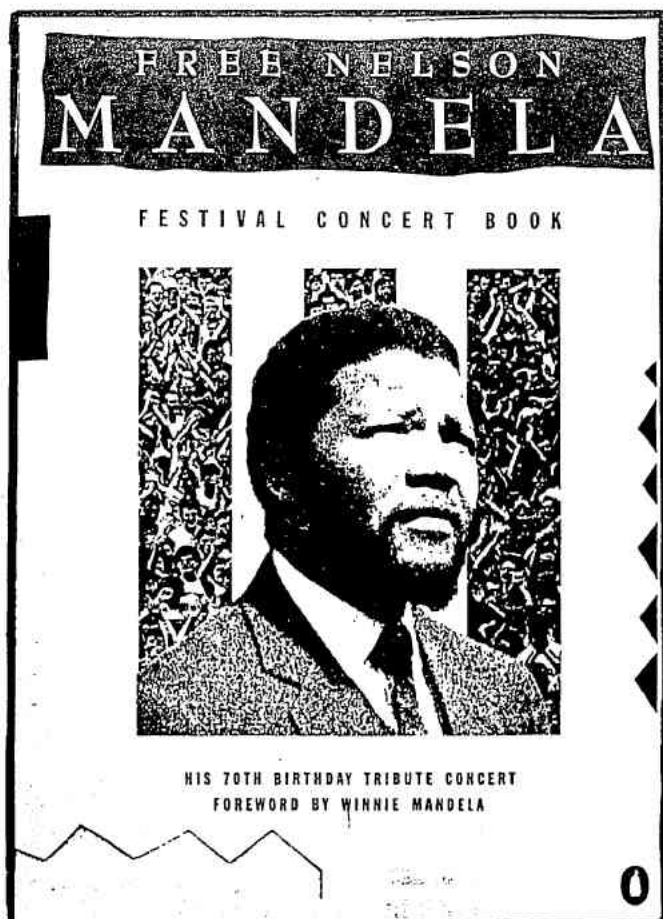
23-25 March: THE 55 MINUTE HOUR by W. Dudgeon & N. Rheinberger

30 March-1 April: FILE UNDER "HUMAN" by F. Seymour & S. Sanders

6-8 April: NEW WORK, NO LINES by D. McInnis & ASTRIDE A WIDE

HORSE by J. McGillivray.

All tickets will cost \$7.

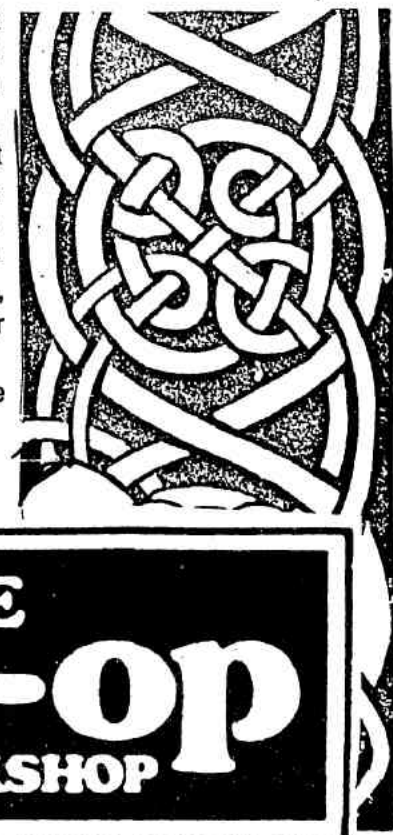


FREE NELSON MANDELA
Festival concert Book

What can I say? This book is a documentation of Mandela's 70th birthday tribute concert. Its introduction gives a brief sketch of the African National Congress, its fight and Nelson Mandela. The rest of the book is filled with some great and some not so great photos of the concert, events and people connected with it.

In its entirety *Free Nelson Mandela* is well presented and makes enjoyable flipping through. It is of the highest quality in both print and paper but you pay for this. The book is very costly

especially for students at \$24.99 so maybe you should wait till the library gets a copy, but if you can afford it, it is a collector's item. Part of the proceeds of the book have been promised to organisations such as: the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Save the Children Fund, War on Want etc. Penguin is becoming quite sound.....?



THE
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SPLINTERS - "Whirled on a Fatal Floor"

It may be that "...on a fatal floor" was an apt description for this production.

lake built for the play. Unfortunately rain came down that week collapsing specially built tunnels, making the whole site a little muddy, and cutting the running length of the play to two (and a half) days. The play itself invited reaction from the very beginning where people are coralled into roped enclosures, and split up into various groups that see different parts of the whole production. The play is introduced as being about the nature of subjective impression, then the play 'splinters' with each group going off in a different direction. From there on it's like a dream - walking through womb-like tunnels, lanterns burning on hilltops, fireworks exploding in the night sky. People jump out of trapdoors in the earth, screaming, and you're attacked by strange pterodactyl-like birds after listening to wood-nymphs plotting murder in the trees. The various groups gradually work their way towards the centre of the 'set', where as part of the 'interval' you could visit a fortune teller, drink Tassie "Pale Ale", eat doughie uncooked bread or get your face painted. Rather the play succeeded for it's archetypal, dreamlike images: fire on the water; priestesses on the hill; tunnels through the earth. On the other hand some people came away from the play feeling let down, annoyed that it was disjointed however "... on a Fatal Floor" did not hold itself out to be a professional production. Thus to appraise it by those standards serves only to take away from the brilliance of it. The play comes in a class of it's own, and on it's own terms it was extraordinarily good.



Set in the the Yarralumla Brickworks, the floor was the unnatural landscape of the old quarry area, which even had a special

REVIEWS

Kondo Ima and Tootieville

I went to this concert not knowing what to expect except that there was an electronic trumpet in the Kondo Ima line up. Luckily enough I was pleasantly surprised.

The support band Tootieville was in a word brilliant. They gave a very informal and friendly performance although it was short. Later I was informed that it was because there was no sound check made before the concert and the band had to do this themselves, eating into performance time. The line up of instruments was unusual and interesting especially the percussion which included congas, bongos, woodblocks, cowbells, triangles, cymbals, xylophone etc...The lead singer and the keyboardist also played accordians. In their own words they are an "alternative rhythm band" and their music is both unexpected and startling in both its rhythm and sound. It's a pity that they did not play for longer. Currently the band is working on an album so watch out for it. The best talent to come out of Melbourne in a while.

A great find!!!!

Tootieville:

Willy Zygier	guitar, vocals, accordian
Amanda Testro	keyboards, vocals, accordian
Thierry Fossemallie	bass guitar
Peter Neville	percussion
Greg Murray	drums

I took lots of photos but unfortunately they were under exposed so sorry but no pictures.

KONDO IMA were very loud. My friend with me later commented "frustrated music for frustrated people". IMA'S line up was not as impressive as Tootieville's; they had an electronic trumpet, a lead and bass guitar, a drum kit, a keyboard and a reverb machine. Quite conventional if you left the electronic trumpet out. I couldn't see the drummer behind his kit but the lead and bass guitarists looked like something from the burgeoning

rock scene in the mid seventies with their shirts unbuttoned to the navel. Kondo himself was very trendy, dark and "cool" behind his shades. The keyboardist was a bouncy groover who was obviously enjoying himself making music.

Their music is a cross between hard rock, jazz and funk with some Eastern rhythms - an interesting blend of sound. The audience sat twitching in their seats as Kondo got lost in an orgasmic oblivion with his trumpet. He came back down to earth and noticed the twitching and invited us to get up and dance. This was immediately taken up and people let their hair down and loosened up (as did the band) and off he floated again.

The most memorable song was *Yellow Flag* for its blend of eastern and western sounds as well as the only title I can remember. I enjoyed it immensely.

IMA are a very dynamic band and play energetic and danceable music. I wouldn't go out of my way to buy their records but I would certainly go and see them perform again

-funds permitting.

The concert ended and the transfixed audience drifted out, their ears buzzing. Another friend floated off in search of an autograph for his album *Human Market*.

A good night was had by all.

rachel



TOSHINORI KONDO OF KONDO IMA
TRUMPETER EXTRAORDINAIRE !!

For Jonathan who is'nt feeling too happy at the moment -

The Cat with the Tafetta Head

Soul searching is always hard

when

your heart is held by the

cat with the tafetta head

Comittments are hard to make

when

you think they're expected

Think hard

Not true

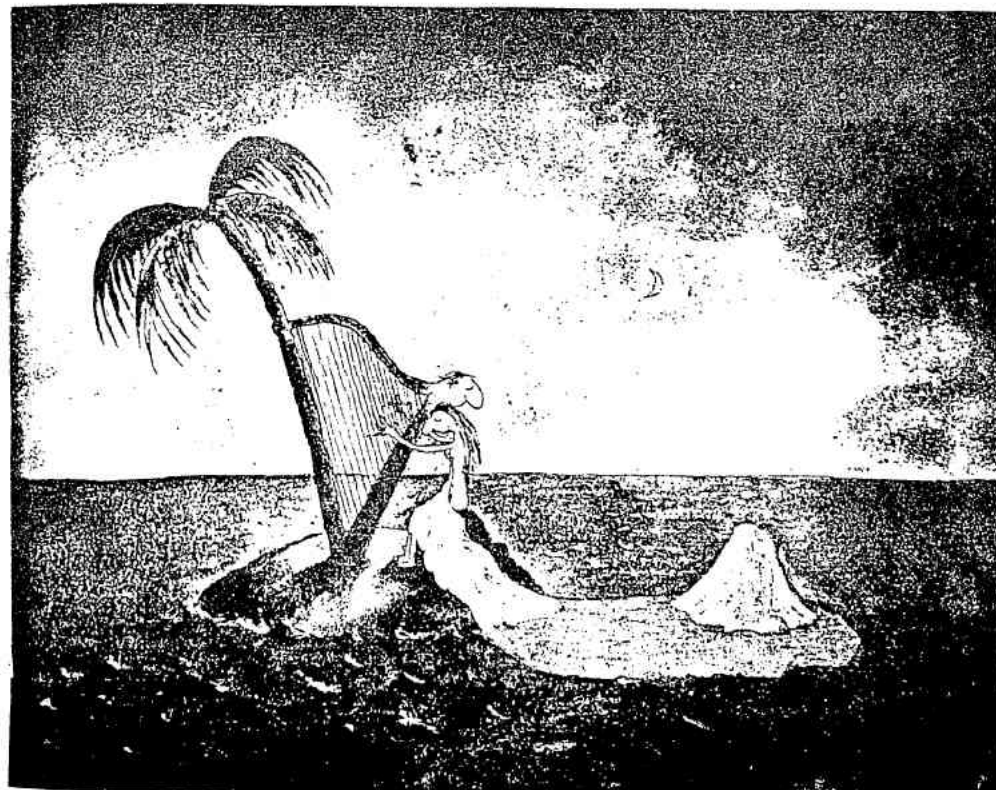
Be strong

When I'm sour I shall

just go away

and

water my plants with grapefruit juice



- Moos 14.3.89

POETRY

PLASTIC MAN

Plastic stubble beads from his face
 Collecting as a polymer grit on his features
 Plastification has commenced
 Squeaking and whistling with the soul of
 the substance
 Moulded to be moved, not bitten.
 Inbuilt colours that persuades the material
 If broken, still they face the sun
 Rubber and goo, He's a super-hero
 who can bend and stretch into intricacies
 In the drains he guards the shopping mall.
 Complexes are safe, cylindrical bannister
 unharmed
 Coated in their vinyl paint.

Gerard Keaney

Pregnant Men

The difference is here. . .
 Here. . . in my stomach. Here in my womb.
 I don't try to be strange.
 I don't look to be odd, I'd hide
 it if I could,

But there's too many of us now
 and they say, back in the cities there's more
 and more,
 everyday.

Some people say it's the moonshine
 or the way the trees have been smelling.
 But you don't think these things if
 it's you.

I grew soft and round
 and swollen
 like a round and
 hairy melon

Ma, she told me at first
 -don't eat so much, the girls. . .they won't like you. . .soft-
 she didn't know what was happening; I didn't either,
 but hairy melon me, I grew

And twisted.
 I don't like to say it here
 - it's true, you
 twist

Twist and shrink and swell
 and hollow.
 I won't explain, let it be
 Starshine, Sunshine

Natural now,
 it's me.
 You should remember - I'm me.
 Natural.

But when it was new,
 before it really started happening, to others,
 I was like a glass-tube phallus, they thought. . .
 Science, inserting, and bloating and swelling

To walk the streets,
 suffer,
 pain and outrage.
 The women's fright and fear was worst

deep and shattered pain,
 darkness descending night-like, but sharp
 on their faces.
 Worse than fists in my womb.

So we live here now.
 Away from those places,
 those glares, that outrage
 together; birthing, creating.

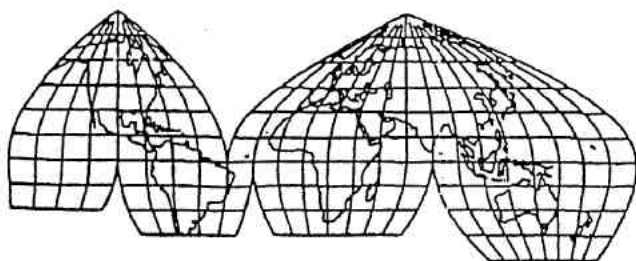
Andrew Sunville

Man Spirit singing from a Tree

Whisper to me of the moon
 tell me how she glows.
 Dance with me
 in this rain,
 be so quick,
 so fast
 flickering flamelike in my stillness.
 Speak to me
 of strange and distant happenings
 Let me hear your spirit
 darting and twirling in light.
 Stroke me
 run your hands through my hair,
 let your fingers flicker over my mottled skin
 and let us breathe
 together.

Kirin

Careers in Foreign Affairs and Trade



If you:

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- are interested in pursuing a career in Foreign Affairs and Trade with scope to advance to senior executive positions;
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- Applications close on 28 April 1989
- Applicants must hold Australian citizenship, although permanent residents may be offered employment pending the granting of citizenship.

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**The Graduate Recruitment Officer
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The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
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**APPLICATIONS FROM ABORIGINALS AND ISLANDERS
 ARE ENCOURAGED**

Response to "Sexuality" (issue 2)

'Men only want to fuck women. They are rational, non-affectionate, straight and strong. Men are the aggressors, the initiators, the ones that are calm in an emergency and lead others to safety.'

Fortunately some men do not fit into the above image and try and explore behaviour outside of the model of how they "should be." Some men are victims too, and are persecuted by a society (including men and women) if they step out of the above image. They can be labelled ineffective, weak or simply, wimps. Can men be the victims of sexism? To a degree yes, some are, but nowhere to the same extent as women.

I felt uncomfortable after reading the article "Sexuality" in the last edition of Woroni. I somehow felt that I had done something wrong, that I was to blame for the writer's situation, and this I think put me on the defensive. As a "man" (a social construct) I belong to the group males and must accept some responsibility for this group's actions.

I wanted to write as a male who can sometimes be in the same situation as the female writer of the article. I want to do this to communicate with the writer, other women and men. I agree with so much that she has written (and believe it to be the experience of many women). I am also

outraged at what happened to her article, something that is as personal and involves as much risk deserves more care. How are men victims? Men are expected, and therefore under pressure, to perform (sexually and otherwise). The standard of this performance is high and constant - 'they should always cope.' But to a larger degree not all men fit the model. They just don't measure up or cope in ways that they should. These men are made to feel inadequate, less than "men," especially by other men, and by some women.

To illustrate, imagine a male who expresses his feeling of inadequacy or insecurity in a position of power. He is worried or concerned about his own ability to cope. The people working for him are surprised, shocked even, at hearing of such feelings - and he's a man. True, people may be surprised to hear of such feelings from anyone in a position of authority, male or female, but their expectations of the male are greater.

What about sex?! Well, men are supposed to be hanging out for it, ready to jump on any female (except sluts of course, unless they're desperate - an incredible double standard) and start pounding away. They are studs, sexual athletes and aggressors. 'That's right, isn't it?!' For a lot of men maybe but again, some would like to express their sexuality in other ways. There is an expectation

from males and females that fucking (i.e. penetration) should happen in sex. 'Well, if he doesn't want to, he must be gay!!!' Men are taught that fucking is the most satisfying form of sex and also what women want. Well as the writer of the other sexuality article states "actual fucking is not the ultimate." It's fun, but variety is the spice of life!! If only men knew it! In these days of AIDS new forms of sexual expression are awaiting to be explored. Men can touch, be sensual, and talk about their feelings. Hold on! Can't do that!

Expressing feelings is not something that is freely allowed in our society. Feelings can be verbally or physically expressed. So what of the man who wants to be sensual with his (female) partner to express affection but not necessarily have sex?! 'That's ludicrous - they always want that.' As a male I can sometimes be aroused but not need to fuck to relieve that tension.

So what am I on about? For me the primary motive of this article is communication. The writer of the other article has communicated her experience and I guess I wanted to show that at some points her and some males experiences can coincide. If, as "men," we can communicate our experiences and be prepared to listen to "wimmin" (hopefully we will want to listen) maybe everyone can be set free of society's expectations and be more equal.

Stephen Lawton

This article is largely based upon the thoughts of Bernie Zilbergeld from his book Men and Sex (Souvenir Press, 1978). Definitely recommended.



For the many impoverished, semi-destitute students at the ANU, a bike is a very expensive outlay. For this reason they're worth keeping. However, the ANU campus area with its many dark and unfrequented areas makes a great place for evil to lurk: Bike Thieves. These pitiful examples of humanity, feel that the best person in the world to steal from is some poor student who has paid out quite a large sum of money to have a decent bike.

In recent years it has been possible to discern a 'pattern of theft.' Bikes seem to go missing in waves, with few being stolen for weeks, then all of a sudden many vanishing. It would appear that 'professional' thieves are responsible for this pattern. Presumably they ammass a large number of bikes in a short period of time, then sell them elsewhere. Even when these creatures are

CYCLING - Sponsored by Spokesman Cycles

Bike Theft

not at 'work' bikes on campus remain a target for such people as the local High School hoons demonstrating their 'toughness' by pinching bikes.

There are a number of ways of avoiding the problem of bike theft. You can continually replace your stolen bikes. This is not really recommended. You can walk everywhere, but this takes a long time (and as everyone knows "time is money" . . .), you could contribute to the greenhouse effect by driving everywhere, OR you could lock your bike up. This is most definitely worthwhile.

When it comes to Bike Thieves however, these determined creatures will cut through a thin chain in an instant if they think the bike is worth it. One of the editors of this glorious newspaper will testify to that. Likewise if you

simply wrap a chain around the back wheel of your bike, it's very easy to simply pick up your bike by the back wheel and walk away with it. If you are going to use a chain to lock your bike it's main virtue unless it's very strong, is in perturbing a thief. They don't want to be seen hanging around a bike for long periods of time with bolt-cutters, and hacksaws. If you choose to use a chain, make sure you also have a good padlock.

A better option than a chain, is one of the U-shaped metal locks you may have seen locking bikes around campus. These are very strong, and if attached to an immovable object (such as the Vice-Chancellor's views on the amalgamation) will deter a thief with anything less than a blowtorch. Although quite expensive, the money is well worth it if you don't want your bike stolen.

How to Stop Bike Theft

1. ALWAYS lock your bicycle. A bike thief only has to hop on, and ride off if your bike is unlocked - Don't make it that easy for them. Even at home it is worth locking your bike.
2. Lock your bicycle properly, to an immovable object. Make sure your wheels are secured: valuable alloy wheels are worth stealing in their own right.
3. Use a good quality lock system. Visit Stan Jones in the 'Spokesman' store in the Union, and talk about the sort of lock you need. Alternatively 'Spokesman Cycles' in Braddon have a very good selection, and can also give you advice.



CRUELTY-FREE SHOPPING

Being a Conscientious Consumer

If we want to help animals, the most important place to start is with our own lifestyles.

What we eat, wear and use has a direct impact on the lives and deaths of animals. Every time we visit the grocery store, the pharmacy, or go shopping for clothes or shoes, we vote with our consumer dollars FOR or AGAINST animal suffering.

Many people now realise that supporting animal charities with a contribution now and again is almost meaningless if we continue to spend thousands of dollars each year buying products that CAUSE suffering.

This article shows how a few changes in our buying habits can help thousands of animals.

Household Products

Because most cleaners etc found on supermarket shelves have probably been tested on animals, use the "oldies but goodies":

BLEACH - An all purpose cleaner, disinfectant and mould remover.

EUCALYPTUS OIL - for cleaning and stain removal.

VINEGAR - to stop oversudsing, revives colours in clothes, stops colors running.

AMMONIA - for washing glassware, for loosening dirt and restoring whiteness to clothes, removing stains and grease.

WASHING SODA - for softening water, saving on soap, cleaning down paintwork.

BORAX - added to sugar keeps ants and cockroaches away, for final rinsing to keep gloss on cottons, for grease, vegetable, tea and coffee stain removal.

METHYLATED SPIRITS - for fruit, grass and biro stain removal, for shining stainless steel.

EPSOM SALTS - for restretching shrunken woollens and making new teatowels absorbant.

BICARBONATE OF SODA - removes odors from hands, for fresh smelling refrigerators and cleaning blocked pipes.

SALT - for cleaning brass and copper and removing adors with lemon juice from hands

Industrial testing

- OF Soap powders
 - Stain removers
 - Dishwashing liquids
 - Oven cleaners
 - Disinfectants
 - Furniture polish
 - Fly spray
 - Cleansers and so on
- INVOLVES



- forcefeeding of these substances to animals until 50 per cent die, often of ruptured or blocked intestines

- skin testing on patches of bare skin resulting in severe chemical burns, sores or fevers

- eye tests in which concentrated amounts of test substances are placed in the animals' eyes, resulting in agony and frequently, destruction of the eye.

Alternative Medicines

Modern drugs almost universally undergo animal testing during production. It is becoming clear that a medicine based largely on the taking of drugs is not as beneficial as was previously supposed. Thus the idea that the animals' pain is justifiable if it prevents equal or greater suffering in humans is not valid - testing drugs on animals often yields false results and the drugs themselves do not cure.

Individuals can think carefully before using prescription drugs. Do I really need this? Could I help myself better by improving my diet, getting more sleep, slowing down and so on?

Could I get help from:

- Homeopathy
- Acupuncture
- Chiropracty
- Osteopathy
- Yoga
- Nutritionists
- Meditation

Hairbrushes & toothbrushes

Avoid those with natural bristles as some are pulled from live animals. Modern nylon bristles do not damage hair and gums.



AVOID make-up brushes which use sable or other animal fur.

Companion Animals

Preferably choose pets from animal shelters rather than supporting further animal breeding. Dogs can be healthy vegetarians. If you don't want a meat-eating pet, consider a herbivorous one.

(Further information on feeding pets is available from Animal Liberation.)

Foods from animals

Today, chickens and pigs are raised in such cramped quarters that they cannot even turn around. Some are unable to lie down and must try to rest on the backs of other animals.

Chickens in egg production can never stretch a wing. They live indoors on slanted wire, three to four hens to a cage slightly larger than a record album cover. Layers and broilers have their beaks burnt off with a red-hot wire to prevent the cannibalism that results from overcrowding and stress.

At the meat inspection line the bodies spin by so fast there is less than three seconds for inspectors to check the entire carcass. Cancerous tumors are simply cut out with a handknife, if detected, and the rest of the carcass is sold at the meat counter. Sheep and cattle undergo mutilations such as dehorning and mulesing without anaesthetics and are subjected to the stress of transport to abattoirs and overseas countries.

Almost 100 of the drugs and pesticides used in animal feed leave residues. According to the *New England Journal of Medicine*, many of these chemical additives are known carcinogens or linked to birth defects, even in death, in humans.

The Abuse of Animals Occurs Everywhere

You can do something - you can vote with your consumer dollar every time you shop.

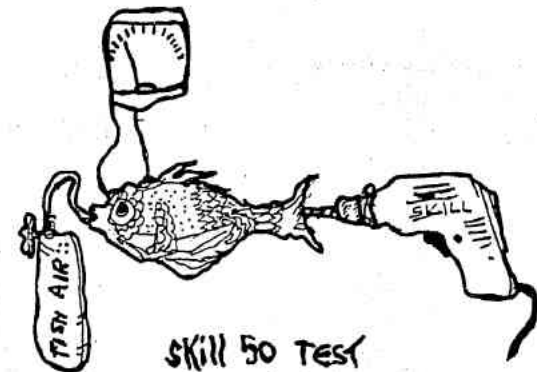
BOYCOTTING PRODUCTS FROM COMPANIES WHICH TEST THEM ON ANIMALS IS A MEANS OF PUTTING PRESSURE ON THEM TO CHANGE THE METHODS OF PRODUCT TESTING.

Testing cosmetics & other beauty products

The powerful cosmetic industry tests its products on animals in these ways:

The Draize test is used for eye irritancy tests of cosmetics and numerous other products. Rabbits are used because they have ineffective tear ducts which, in humans, would cause tears to wash the substance from the eyes. Rabbits' corneas are far more sensitive than humans'. The rabbits are restrained in stocks; the substance is placed in one eye of each rabbit. Extreme ulceration; inflammation/haemorrhage; severe swelling are some of the results.

The LD/50 test, a toxicity test, is designed to induce death in 50 per cent of the animals to determine what constitutes a lethal dose of any given product. Enormous quantities of each substance are fed to the animals in their food, by capsules or, more commonly, are forced by stomach tube. The animals suffer intensely and die.



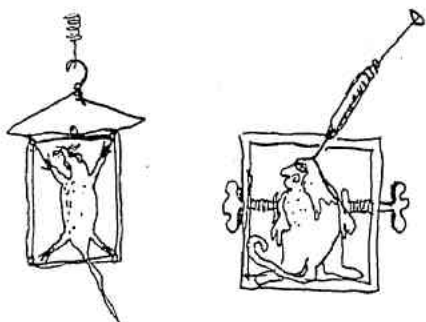
Other toxicity tests involve the application of the test substance to portions of the animals' bodies, from which the skin has been scraped; inhalation tests in which immobilised animals in exposure chambers are repeatedly sprayed around the head and body; and long-term feeding of toxic substances. At the end of all of the tests the animals either die or are killed. Rabbits, mice, rats, guinea pigs and dogs are the main species used.

In an age in which sophisticated technology advances at unprecedented speed, the continued testing of products on animals (or animal parts) is strangely out of place. There is no legal requirement for safety testing of cosmetic products or ingredients on animals but the industry in an attempt to demonstrate safety has chosen to subject animals to the tests and extreme suffering. It may be that

CRUELTY-FREE SHOPPING

animals are used so that the tests can be invoked as a defence when the cosmetic companies are sued for injuries sustained by people using the products.

Whatever the reason, the public can bring the animal tests to an end by letting the industry know that its moral outrage has not been silenced by the industry's grants to laboratories or by its talk of a search for 'alternatives'.



Medical 'research'

Before you donate money to any medical charity, check them out.

Why? Because most medical research charities are stuck in the rut of animal experimentation. And animal tests are so crude and unreliable that they are often hazardous to human health.

Years ago proven 'safe' in animal tests, Thalidomide caused severe birth defects in over 10,000 human babies. Today the death toll continues to mount. For example diethylstilbesterol, taken by millions of women, is known to have caused cervical cancer in their offspring; other drugs, such as E-feral, continue to be implicated in the deaths of human infants.

Simply put, all species react differently. To depend on the results of animal tests is to play games with our health and that of our children.

Animal tests are an old habit and a big business. Cancer and heart disease kill more people today than when the war on cancer first began despite billions of dollars spent world-wide on animal tests. Even the rate of birth defects has increased.

Wildlife

Australia

In Australia, two to three million kangaroos are killed legally each year. It is assessed that as many are killed illegally by weekend shooters or by graziers for dogfood. Koalas were once killed in the same numbers - they are now in serious trouble.

The killing of kangaroos is cruel, and even the shooters have admitted that 10 per cent of the kangaroos they shoot (about 250,000) will die a slow agonising death. The unsubstantiated claim that kangaroos threaten farmers' livelihoods is used as a rationale for 'anything goes'.

Dingoes are shot, poisoned or trapped in cruel, steel-jaw traps which also trap three times as many other animals including dogs, cats, wombats, possums, wallabies, goannas, echidnas, emus and lyre-birds.

Traps are usually only checked on a weekly basis - sometimes only once a fortnight - and there is no doubt the animals have died of hunger, thirst, and in terrible distress. Some eat their own paws in their frantic efforts to escape.

Yet there has never been any scientific proof that dingoes, now clinging to the edge of extinction, cause significant problems for graziers.

Overseas

More than 25 million wild animals (so-called because they live in freedom) are trapped every year. Most of them are caught in steel-jaw traps. They are victims of the ruthless fur trade that feeds on human vanity. When we stop buying fur products, the killing of wildlife will slow dramatically.

To make one fur coat, it takes 50 lynx, 40 racoons, 150 rabbits or 150 mink. Of those animals not caught in traps, many are factory farmed, spending their lives in tiny cages, killed by electrocution or suffocation.

To avoid pelts being marked or bloodstained, foxes might be bled to death by having their tongues cut out; leopards and lynx killed by having red-hot irons thrust into their anuses. Persian lambs, farmed in Russia, are skinned whole still conscious to keep the curl in their coats. Kidgloves from India are made from tiny goats which have been placed alive in boiling herbal liquids.

Some of these garments find their way to Australia. We can clothe ourselves without endorsing cruelty, by seeking products made from other materials. Avoid all fur products.

You can do something. You can vote with your consumer dollars every time you do your shopping or order a meal. Vote 'no' to cruelty and 'yes' to life - yours and the animals'.

What they've done without animals

Listed below is just a sampling of medical discoveries, which are considered to be important for modern health care. All were discovered without utilising live animals

- Microscope
- X-ray
- Thermometer
- Disinfectants

- Aspirin
- Anaesthetics (acupuncture, ether, chloroform, nitrous oxide and lumbar anaesthesia)

- Stethoscope
- Ophthalmoscope
- Cardiac Catheter
- Bacteriology
- Blood transfusion
- Blood typing

- Computerised Axial Tomography (CAT scan)
- Blood pressure cuff
- Hypodermic syringe

- Significance of pulse count
- Iodine
- Antibiotics (penicillin, streptomycin, cephalosporins)
- Digitalis

Information Supplied by Animal Liberation

FRANK KRAMER AND MORTON





THE CROSS OF CHRIST WAS NOT ALONE

IS YOUR DOG A VEGETARIAN?

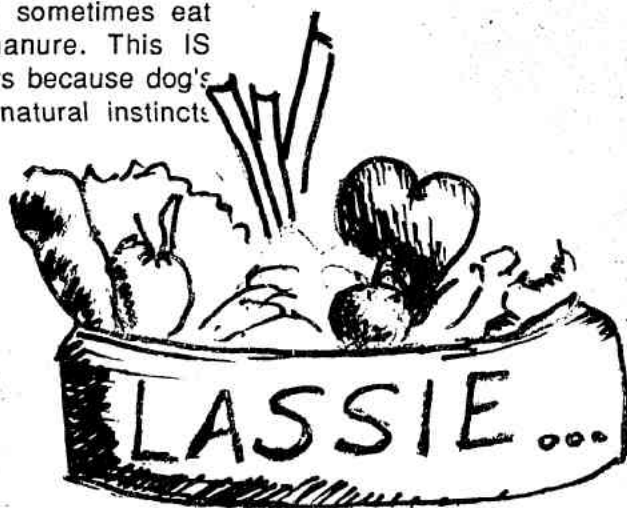
In recent years humans have become concerned with living a healthier lifestyle, and eating a healthier diet. However people persist in feeding their dogs commercialised crap. These products serve only to shorten your dog's life and encourage antisocial tendencies in your dog: an unhealthy diet leads to an unhealthy mind in any animal. For this reason it is essential that your dog receives a nutritious diet.

Whilst it has been advocated that a vegetarian diet is good for dogs, this in fact goes against thousands of years of an almost exclusively meat oriented diet. For those people who believe that it is somewhat immoral to feed their pets meat they should consider not owning one. Of course, the commercial gunge that comes in tins can not be considered meat (if you've ever noticed the way your dog's breath stinks after such a meal you'll understand how bad it must be for their poor tummies. Not to mention the courting difficulties your dog would have - kissing with bad breath. . . Yukkk!!!). It is my opinion that it is most natural for a dog to eat raw meat. Some people say that to feed a dog raw meat is simply inviting worms, however it must be recognised that dogs have been eating worm ridden meat for however long dogs have been in existence. To some degree it is natural for dogs to have worms. This is not to argue for the presence of worms, but simply to say that they may not be as terrible as some people have claimed in the past. It is important when a dog is fed raw meat to also feed natural anti-worm foods, such as chopped garlic, finely grated carrot etc. At this point, some people will be turning a slightly apoplectic shade of mauve, jumping up and down, yelling "but a dog can not live on raw meat alone". That is true. For this reason it is important that your dog be fed additional foods to supplement this diet.

No doubt many people have noticed a dog's natural tendency to eat grass, or in the case of farm dogs, the way they will sometimes eat horse or cow manure. This IS natural, and occurs because dogs that follow their natural instincts

(unlike human eating habits) tend to search out what their bodies require (it is mainly dogs that have eaten an unnatural diet for a protracted period of time that have had their natural good sense corrupted.). Dogs eat green matter because it is good for them, although they may often eat grass to make themselves sick - this presumably is a purging device. Because green vegetable matter is good for dogs it is imperative that every night your dog be fed about a dessertspoon to a tablespoon of VERY finely chopped green vegetables (if it's not fine, a dog can not digest it sufficiently - that is why the manure from a vegetarian animal can be very healthy - the food has already been processed in a NATURAL way.). Furthermore a small amount of roughage should be added to your dog's diet: something like oat bran, wheat bran, wheat germ etc. I believe a little seaweed (kelp is cheapest) is also very health giving, as is calcium. If eggs are to be fed, they should not be over done (pardon pun), more than 2-3 in a week is definitely over-doing it. Don't forget to feed the shell (again very finely chopped) along with the egg, as it's a very good source of calcium. When ever you have got left-overs, or other scraps quickly chop them up and feed those to your dog. I remember reading some time ago of a 22 year old dog (from Queensland of course! 'Don't know why they last longer up there.). Her owners, who also were very old, had grown up in the depression and did not believe in buying food especially for a dog - consequently she was fed only scraps, and was apparently still very sprightly at that ripe old age.

Remember, you probably wouldn't feed yourself convenience food every night. Make the effort for your dog, who is relying on you, and think about the food you give him or her. If you can find a book by J. deBaracli-Levi called something like "Herbal Health Care for Dog's" (try health food stores - 'Russell's in Glebe, Sydney stock it) - it's very good.



When we think of true Christianity our attention is immediately drawn to the cross of Jesus Christ.

It was here that the love of God was truly manifest in Jesus sacrificing Himself to pay the penalty for the sins of the world. The resurrection revealed His victory over sin and death, opening the way for us to have a personal relationship now and eternally with the heavenly Father.

But Jesus was not alone as he hung on the cross some two thousand years ago. "They crucified two robbers with Him, one on His right and one on His left." Mark 15:22.

These two criminals who hung each side of Jesus speak a powerful message to us today. Like all of us, both criminals were recorded as initially insulting Jesus. While many people have certainly not verbally mocked Jesus, by living for ourselves and committing wrongs we are all guilty in many ways of insulting the Holy God.

As Jesus hung on the cross during the final stages of His death, having been deserted by His friends and mocked by the religious leaders of the time, he spoke these eternal words "Father, forgive them for they do not know what they are doing." Luke 23:35. Jesus had no hate or bitterness but was instead full of mercy and love. His last moments on earth were used to plead not only for those who caused His death, but for us as well.

Despite this expression of love, "One of the criminals who hung there hurled insults at Him: 'Aren't you the Christ? Save yourself and us!' " Luke 32:39. A life of sin in separation from God resulted in such pride, bitterness and rebellion that he was unwilling to respond to the love and forgiveness that Jesus desired to give. Ironically the only person who could save him, was the very person he mocked.

But the other criminal began to be touched by the love and holiness of God. He began to be honest about his life and recognise his own sinfulness and the punishment he deserved, to the point where he reached out to God and experienced a changed heart. He then rebuked the other criminal for insulting Jesus . . . "Don't you fear God," he said, 'since you are under the same sentence? We are punished justly, for we are getting what our deeds deserve. But this man has done nothing wrong.'" Luke 23:43.

Having humbled himself before

Jesus and repented for his sinfulness, he looked to Jesus for eternal life when he said, ". . . Jesus, remember me when you come into your kingdom." Luke 23:42.

The love and mercy and unconditional forgiveness of God was then revealed when Jesus responded ". . . I tell you the truth, today you will be with me in paradise." Luke 23:43.

Jesus' death on the cross, with the criminal on His right and the criminal on His left, looks to the Great Day of Judgement. "When the Son of Man comes in His Glory, and all the angels with Him, He will sit on his throne in heavenly glory. All the nations will be gathered before Him, and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats." matthew 25:31-33.

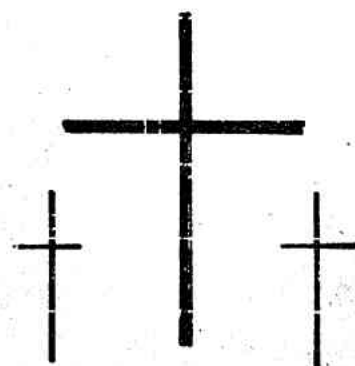
I believe that the criminal who made the confession of sin, repentance and faith in Jesus was stationed on the right of Jesus at his death. He, like all of God's children will again be at Jesus' right on the Great Day of Judgement, but this time to experience eternal glory.

But as it was with the other criminal at Jesus' death, so will it be with all who reject the cross of Christ, and maintain their own righteousness before a Holy God. "Then He will say to those on His left, 'Depart from me you who are cursed, into the eternal fire prepared for the devil and his angels.'" Matthew 25:41

Just like the criminal who repented and received the love of God, so have I known the forgiveness and cleansing that can only be received through the Lord Jesus Christ. He died that we might have life - will you receive Him?

Pete Lynch
Students For Christ

Students For Christ meets
at Burton & Garran Hall
(Function Rm B)
Friday evenings at
7.45pm and 1pm Tuesday in
Haydon-Allen G24.





amnesty international

"Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world..."

(Introduction to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.)

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL A.N.U

Dear Students and Staff,

The A.N.U. group of Amnesty International has recently begun holding meetings for 1989 and we're very pleased to have had such a good response so far. We've received over 130 new names this year but are always looking for more people concerned with human rights to help us combat the many abuses still being committed around the world today.

This article will briefly discuss the goals and size of A.I. and introduce you to the activities of our campus group.

What is Amnesty International and what does it do?

Amnesty International is a world wide movement independent of any government, political persuasion or religious creed. It plays a specific role in the international protection of human rights:

who's rights it seeks to protect. It is concerned solely with the protection of the human rights involved in each case, regardless of the ideology of the government or the beliefs of the victim.



Amnesty International acts on the basis of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments, and has formal relations with the United Nations and UNESCO, among others. A.I. is financed solely by subscriptions and donations from its members.

In 1988 A.I. had over 700,000 members worldwide in over 150 countries, with over 3,800 local active groups like ours. In 1987

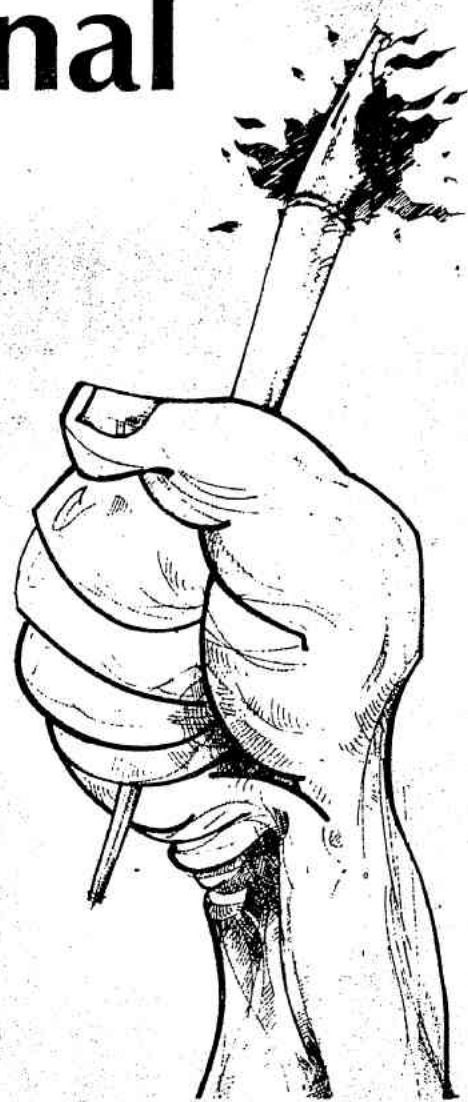
How can we help here in the A.N.U. group?

In 1988, our group was involved in numerous activities ranging from letter-writing to fund-raising to public demonstration. We began the year holding a display stall outside screenings of 'Cry Freedom' in Manuka; held a Lebanese food stall with a photo display of human rights abuses during a major international campaign targeting Colombia, also taking part in a staged mass funeral in Civic to attract public and media attention; aided in moves to establish a Torture and Rehabilitation Centre in the A.C.T.; and took part in Button Day which is the annual major Australian fund raising campaign. Our greatest success last year was the organizing of a concert held at the A.N.U. bar where we raised over \$600.

In our meetings we will be keeping to the fundamental method Amnesty uses to secure its goals,

ie. letter-writing to dignitaries, heads of states, military elites etc., asking for the release of prisoners, the prevention of torture etc. as the case may be. When thousands of people around the world each write one letter, the force of such international public opinion is enough to pressure these officials into action. At the very least prisoners' conditions are improved. We will try in our group to get at least one letter written per person each week plus plan our activities for the year.

At our meetings we will give you hints as to how to go about your letter writing. (We guarantee that the initial apprehension you may feel writing to so-called dignitaries will soon wear off as you hear more about what these people are doing to others behind the safety of a gun.) We also distribute copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, current cases of prisoners that need our immediate attention and convincing arguments for the abolition of the death penalty. Almost every week we will receive 'Urgent Actions' telexed information from London via Sydney on urgent prisoner cases to which we give priority.



Because of cost, we recommend using aerogrammes for all our letter writing and would ask anybody coming along to please bring with them one or two for each meeting. We will have some emergency supplies available and will soon negotiate with the S.A. to try and get funding for our stationary needs.

Everyone is welcome to our meetings which are held each Wednesday at 1pm in the Haydon-Allen bldg., room G26 (next to the Arts Faculty office foyer). Please feel free to bring your lunch and we'll supply the drinks and some extra snacks.

We understand not everyone will be able to attend each week so we would ask those people if they could try to come on a regular fortnightly or three weekly basis.

If you have any questions don't hesitate to see either Michael Butcher, Richard Douglas or myself at Toad Hall, or leave a message at the S.A. office in the A.I. pigeon hole.

Stefan Pulpitel
(Co-Convenor)



-it seeks the release of prisoners of conscience. These are people detained for their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion who have not used or advocated violence;

-it works for fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners;

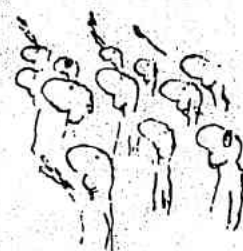
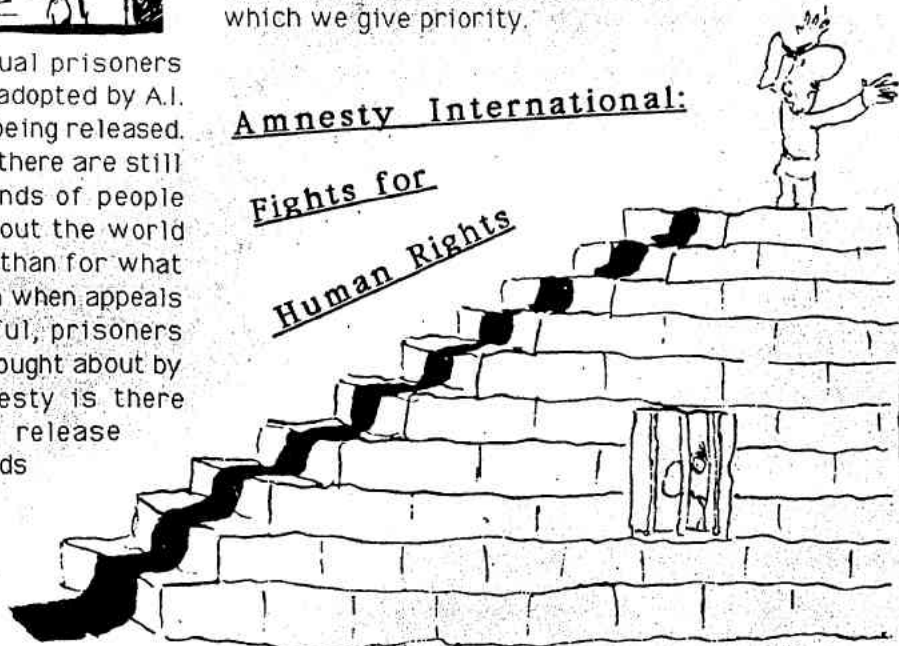
-it opposes the death penalty and torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of all prisoners without reservation.

Amnesty International is impartial. It does not support or oppose any government or political system, nor does it support or oppose the views of the prisoners

over 3,500 individual prisoners of conscience were adopted by A.I. with almost 1,700 being released. However, right now there are still hundreds of thousands of people imprisoned throughout the world for no other reason than for what they believe in. Even when appeals aren't yet successful, prisoners speak of the hope brought about by knowing that Amnesty is there working for their release and consoling friends and relatives.

Amnesty International:

Fights for Human Rights



FASHION FUN

... with Gill & Mikey

Black - Whilst uncomfortable in summer, black is of course, the best colour in anyone's wardrobe. It's also a good idea to wear black in case your friends, in a wild party mood, drag you along to a funeral. However, beware cheap black t-shirts/ski pants which fade to grey after only a few washes. Black, unlike blue denim, doesn't wear well through the years.

Jackets - If you haven't got yourself a black leather jacket, you may as well give up! Now!

Men - Has anyone noticed how men have started smiling in the fashion magazines? What is going on! In the old days, it was easy to be a male model. Now you have to look good and smile too! There goes another avenue of employment, all you BA boys.

Brown - There are two schools of thought about brown. One is that it is a rich earthy hue and marks the wearer as one in tune with the universe and all things living. Another is that it is the colour of mud and things that come out of people's bottoms and so is a real loserish thing to wear.

Good brown things to wear are, intellectual suede jackets, Christopher Robin (schoolboy) type shoes. Gill thinks brown dresses are hip, Mikey loathes them.

Gill: "I think brown dresses are cool."

Mikey: "I wouldn't be caught dead in a brown dress."

Gill: "Of course you wouldn't, you're a boy and worse still a boy with no fashion sense."

Michael: "Ha! Just because you don't have a pink fluro singlet."

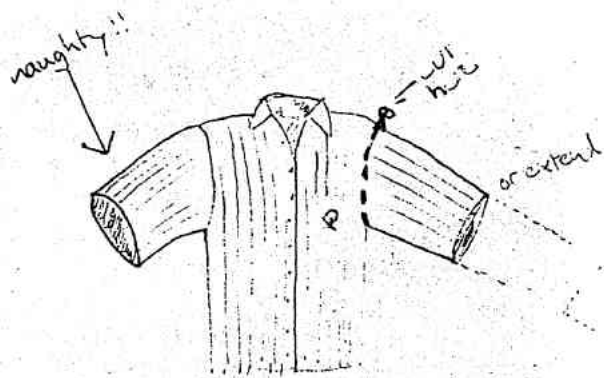


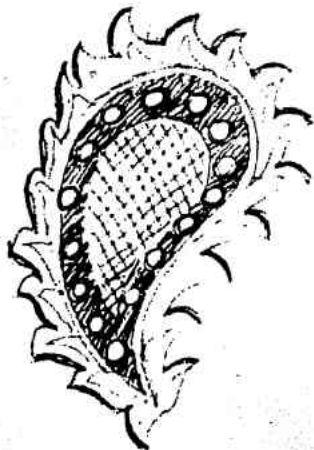
FIG. 1. PROPER SHIRT WEAR



Shirts I - The things with buttons that do up. First of all, let's not see anyone wearing them with short sleeves. No sleeves, or long sleeves - roll them up if you like, but that shot-sleeved look is just so lame. T-shirts are fine of course, but if we see anyone with those sharp creased short sleeves poling out from your shoulders, the fashion police will shoot you - in beh back. The same applies to stripey shirts; the ultimate unisex liberal look which has been done to death. Passel!



Shoes? boots



Now, what about Paisley? Is it still cool to wear it, or are you still in '84 (or '68)? Is it sufficiently out to be in? It's really a matter of style. The question is, are you committed to your Paisley? Do you feel it, or are you a poseur? Know the Tao of Paisley. You will only find it if you do not seek.

NOTICEBOARD

16th ANNUAL JAL SCHOLARSHIP

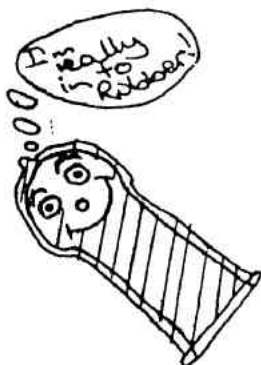
For the 16th consecutive year, Japan Air Lines is pleased to conduct the internationally popular JAL scholarship for university undergraduates.

The programme was set up in 1975 to provide students with a first-hand introduction to Japan and its people, and since its inception 603 students have been awarded scholarships from fourteen countries.

Successful applicants are flown to Tokyo to attend the Summer Session of Asian Studies at Sophia University. Japan Air Lines supplements the "Japan experience" with special lectures, homestays and travel to other parts of Japan.

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Friday
5-7pm ANU Forecourt

Saturday
11-1pm Civic (Griffin Centre)



DON'T SHARE NEEDLES - ALWAYS CLEAN FITS



Thanks to all those who put their names down on the Amnesty International contact list. We now have so many people we have had to change the venue to the Haydon-Allen Lecture Room G26 on Wednesdays at 1pm.

Please note, our Annual General meeting is tentatively dated for WEDNESDAY 5th APRIL when we will elect our office bearers

Stop Press..!
A.I. room change:
now in G26.

ARTS/LITERARY GROUP

Any people interested in literary, art, music, poetry, etc who would like to form a group to discuss, present and perform these arts, contact Francesca Nastri on 733762 or Mark Stauch on 865868.

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- *1st Feb-1st March '90: Penang-Phuket, Thailand
- *15th March-1st May '90: Phuket-West Coast Thailand-Phuket

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THEATRESPORTS

THEATRESPORTS Workshops are held on Wednesday at 6:30 pm and Friday at 12:30 pm. The Workshops are held at the ANU Arts Centre in Zang Tumb Tumb (Rehearsal Room). Be There or be [].

p.s. TAU comp begins Sunday April 9th.

-
- All entries for the next issue
- should be put in the Woroni box
- or given to us BEFORE April 3.
-

RED CROSS

CALLING

22nd-23rd April

Would you like to assist with this appeal? Leave your name and number with the Student Association Office.

THE SERIAL

Anita's friendship had an almost religious meaning for the hapless Jasper. He thought he could rely on her at all times and that she was devoted to him. She was; but not in the manner that Jasper thought.

She was in the process of developing a political furore which would pit every faction possible against the other and leave the way open for a new sort of party to win the student elections in six months time, headed by herself and including such dimwits as Jasper. Anita made a habit of collecting first year boys. She bought them with affection and the promise of sexual titillation. 'Ahh..the benefits of feminism', she would think and then laugh as she thought of the real feminists.

After hearing of Jaspers problems she had snoped around the philosophy department looking for the oversexed professor. He was easy to spot. He seemed to hold his body in a screwed up posture yet thrust forward as if bagging a bum and at the same time trying to appear heterosexual by leering at females. Jaspers description had been correct but vague.

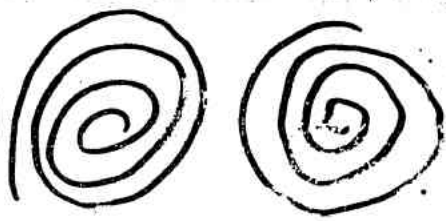
As far as Anita could tell he was a raving dipsomaniac. He had an



amazing knowledge of philosophy and used it all to write peculiar articles in the defense of pedophil and on the philosophic historicity of the implications of bisexual and homosexual tendencies of the great philosophers of the Christian middle ages. A rather little known area of study. He had achieved remarkable success in his particularist field. Of course, the academic community scorned his line of enquiry despite turning almost with religious verve to hear his latest theories and found that they could use him and his studies for numerous thesis' topics.

To Anita scurrying round the philosophy department this information was like a gold mine. She had decided it was necessary to intervene for Jasper and talk to the lecturer herself.

Before appearing in the department for the final assault, she trotted in to the mens toilet and stuffed a reasonably sized sock down her borrowed ('used') jeans. Anita believed the smell of a person could encourage sexual behaviour. Knowing already that Jasper was favoured, wearing his jeans while speaking to Dr_ would be an unconscious inflammatory for the lecturer's desire. She had



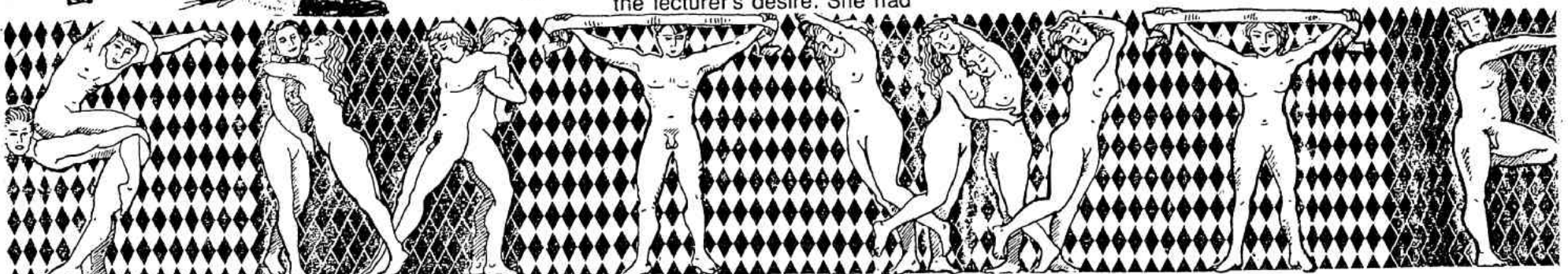
bought a fine beard to glue on her face and she cut her hair. She looked peculiar but definitely male, she thought.

The lecturer's room was 200032. Anita knocked on the door, "come in"cried a wonderful irish voice, rolling and low. It made the female in Anita shiver with delight. She opened the door and strode in. She wanted to appear authoritative from the very first.

"Hello, my name is Derek Phyllos and I would like your opinion about a case we are studying at the law school." Anita managed to keep her voice low and her beard looked authentic.

"I suppose you know my area of study then.", said Dr_ . Anita nodded and he went on "I have a immense interest in the philosophic historicity of the position of pedophiks and bisexuals in our society. At the moment I'm studying a comprehensive series of experiments of the brain patterns of these groups and whether it reveals a marked increase in intelligence from the ordinary heterosexual. I will be making comparisons between our own society and that of the Christian middle ages. Of course it is all done on computer but then I'll analyse the results and write the appropriate papers."

Anita just nodded. She was - frankly-quite disgusted by this perverted man but could see that he had a grat deal of sexual appeal. There was silence for a moment, then Anita pulled herself together and launched into her decoy. It is not necessary to relate the whole of this conversation, only to tell you that they got on very well.



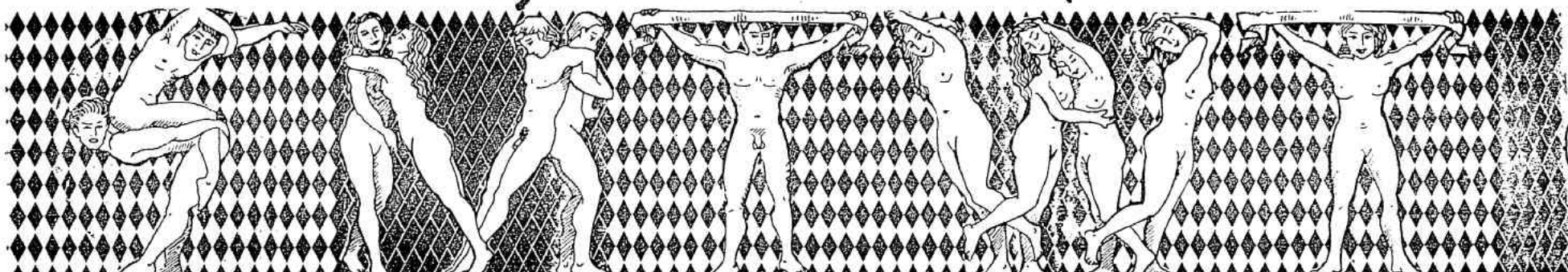
"Well", said Anita, "that is all very interesting. I am sure it will be of help to me. One of my friends, Jasper, is doing your first year course and told me that you might be able to help." At the sound of Jasper's name the poor man's eyes lit up.

"You know Jasper?" he asked, and then went on "He seemed to be a very bright boy when he came to see me. I don't what has been happening but he has missed a numerous amount of classes lately. You know, academics don't often take an interest in their students, but I think it my duty. Do you know where I could get a hold of him?" ended Dr_.

'Duty, my bloody foot' thought Anita, but opening her mouth, said, "He has had a case of first year nerves. I think he got frightened by one of his lecturers-they expected to much from him or something. I, really don't know the details."

"Is that so?", the philosopher looked quite upset that somebody had been bothering Jasper. Anita was astounded that her hint had not had the slightest affect on the man. After thinking for a few seconds Dr_ said, "How about if I go and have a chat with him. Do you think that would help? We had a good talk last time I saw him. What do you think Derek?"

Anita was thinking that if she gave Jasper's room number to the lecturer, they would both be eating out of her hand in no time. She also imagined the horrified look on Jasper's face when he opened his door to the lecturer. Stifling her laughter, she agreed with him, "Yes, I think that's an excellent idea. It's a bit unusual for lecturers to get involved with students but Jasper is upset and you might be just the thing he needs. Well, I must be going. Thankyou for you time. Goodbye." and Anita stood up and walked out the door, allowing it to slam just slightly.



CLASSIFIEDS

PERSON for established group house in Braddon with 3 men, 3 women, 5 cats & 2 chickens. Close to Civic and Uni. Communal living, large room, sunny house, veg. \$42p.w. ph 486675

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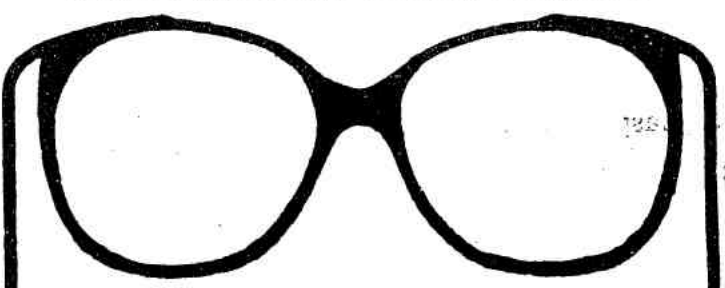
FOR SALE

Martial arts bo. Japanese Oak never used, so in good condition. \$25.00 ph Tania 823505 after 8:30 pm.

Kick bag, suitable for martial artist or boxer, vinyl, weighs approx 20kg. Good cond. \$45 ph Tania 823505 after 8:30pm.

GAY GUY WANTED - For large (six men) established (six yrs.) gay group home in inner city. Non-smoker, vaguely vego, vaguely political. . . Great room around \$45 per week. ph John 572855.

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All capable of wreaking their own particular type of havoc on Australia. So, don't be the one to plant the seeds of destruction. If you bring any plant matter into Australia, declare it. We are one of the few countries free of the world's most devastating pests and diseases. With your help, we can keep it that way.



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